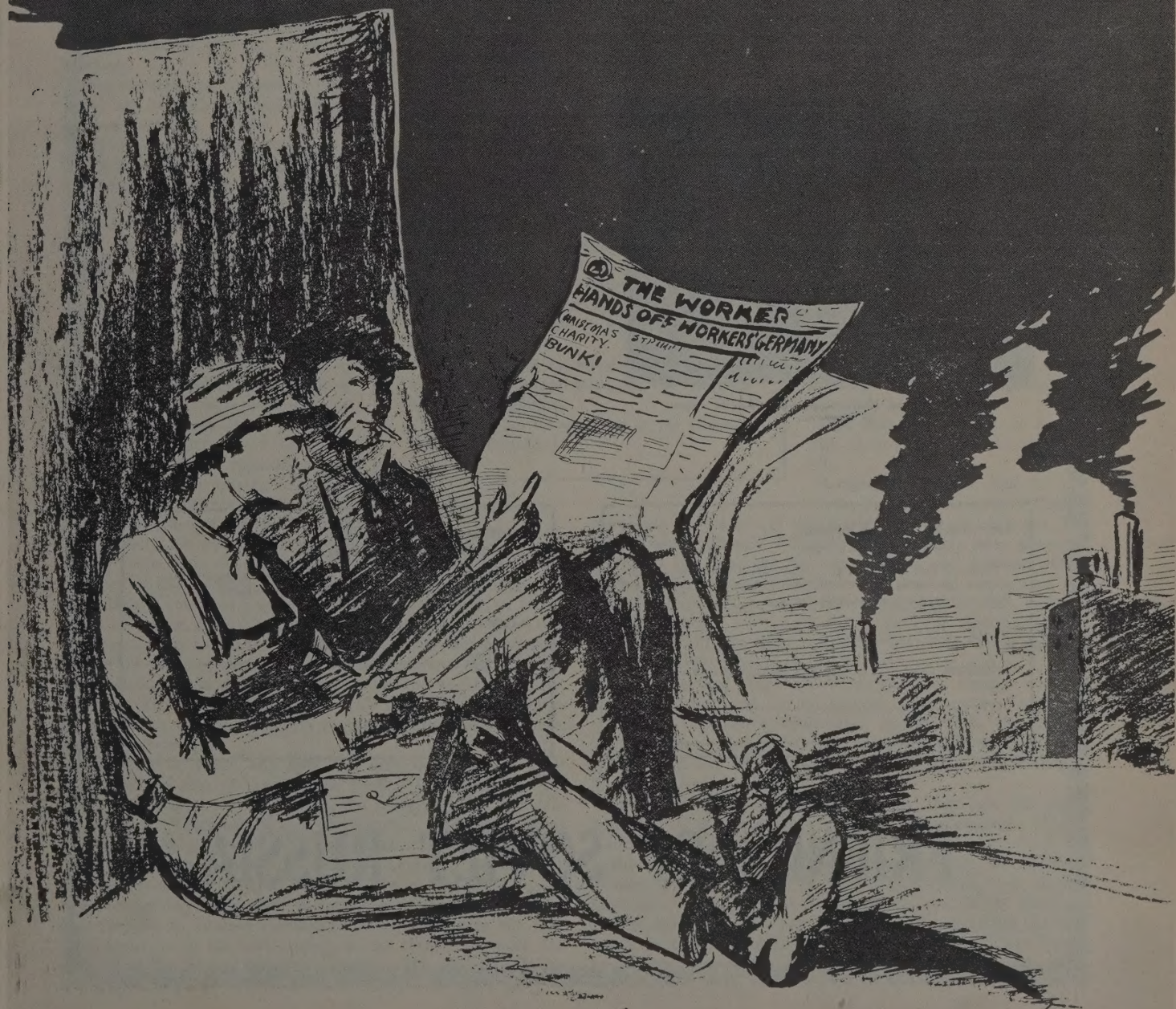


The Young Worker

Official Organ of The Young Workers League



DECEMBER, 1923

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THE YOUNG WORKER

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DECEMBER

No. 12.

Hands Off Workers' Germany!

By MARTIN ABERN.

YOUNG WORKERS OF AMERICA! You are against oppression and robbery. You believe in fair play. You are against scabs; against strike-breaking. You, sons and daughters of workingmen and women, know what it means to be hungry. Your father, perhaps you yourselves, have been out on strike. You know that thru unity, thru solidarity, you can lick the boss and win the strike for better wages, hours and working conditions. But you have been bitter and mad when scabs worked or gunmen or soldiers or militiamen were used to beat you back to work. And you vowed never to scab or to let anyone else scab on fellow workers.

The workers and farmers of Germany are beginning to strike, huge strikes, national strikes, railroad workers, office workers, coal miners, machinists, farmers, everybody in Germany is beginning to strike against oppression and starvation—against those who exploit and hoot them. The gaunt, starving masses of Germany are beginning to strike now with guns in their hands against the capitalists of Germany, against Stinnes, Thyssen, Ludendorff, Hindenburg, Stresemann, Ebert, who have so long starved and robbed the toiling masses. The workers have suffered so long; they can stand no more. They are preparing now to strike for freedom from capitalist slavery. They are preparing to establish the rule of the workers and farmers in place of the rule by capitalists.

Especially the young workers who have suffered so tremendously from starvation of their bodies and their minds. The children of the working class are emaciated, unkempt, ill-clad, their bodies worn and deformed by rickets. Hundreds of thousands of young girls have been forced onto the streets into prostitution for the sake of a meal. Even the young students are on the verge of starvation. Over 150,000 have had to resort to co-operative kitchens in order to scrape together a few crumbs. The desperate condition of all the youth now compels them to turn toward revolution as the only road out of chaos, misery and hunger.

The German youth has seen the difference between their condition and that of the Russian youth. In the land of the rule of the workers and peasants, the young are the first care of the state. There all the laws and decisions made which affect the young are the result of a consultation between the legislators and the organization of the Russian young workers, the Young Communist League. They have seen the great opportunities that have been given to and taken by the young workers and farmers to educate themselves. They have seen the children cared for in the best manner, in the richest mansions and palaces of the old and forgotten nobility. The contrast was too

strong for them to hesitate for long. The German youth has gone along with the adult workers on the road of Revolution to Peace and a new life.

But in Bavaria, the Fascisti, the German Ku Kluxers and American Legionites, are mobilizing their reactionary forces to drown in blood the attempts of the workers to free themselves from the yoke of greedy profiteers and rule of blood and iron, supported, too, by fake labor leaders and yellow "socialists," by the Hilferding-Ebert-Scheidemann clique. In the Rhineland, the French and Belgians have tried to break the solidarity of the workers' forces by lending financial, moral and military aid to the Rhenish capitalists in their recent setting up of a separate "republic." Already Stresemann, the tool of the reactionaries, has set up a dictatorship and sent troops against Workers' Saxony.

What do you think about this, workers? The reactionary Fascist leader of Bavaria, Adolph Hitler, the German Mussolini, declares loudly: "It means rule by the swastika or by the Soviet Star!" This means either the rule of black terror, murder of workers, burning of homes, undreamed-of enslavement of the workers in mill, office, field and factory; or it means rule of the working class, bread, peace and freedom!

You choose, of course, to line up with those who stand for workers' rule.

Germany must pay! Was the cry of the French, Belgian and English

capitalists at the end of the World War. And while the German, English, French, Belgian capitalists have been piling up profits, it has been the German workers, and especially their children who have paid the pound of flesh of reparations and capitalist exploitation, with their blood, lives of their children, horrible poverty and starvation. Tens of thousands, men, women and children alike, march to the fields to dig up potatoes and other vegetables, break into loaded stores, to seize some of the food they have produced. The German workers have determined not to die without a struggle. Capitalism has given only misery, starvation and death to the German working class. Today they see the only hope of salvation—a rule of, for, and by the workers and farmers of Germany, a Workers' Government!

In setting up a Workers' Government, they face the united opposition of the European capitalists. These capitalist governments of Europe stand prepared to furnish money, food and ammunition, even to march with troops against the Workers' Government of Germany, as soon as established, even as they have done in the case of Soviet Russia and Soviet Hungary. The crushing of a Workers' Germany would encourage the capitalists of America and Europe to a new attack upon Red Russia, now swiftly developing her industries, agriculture and educa-

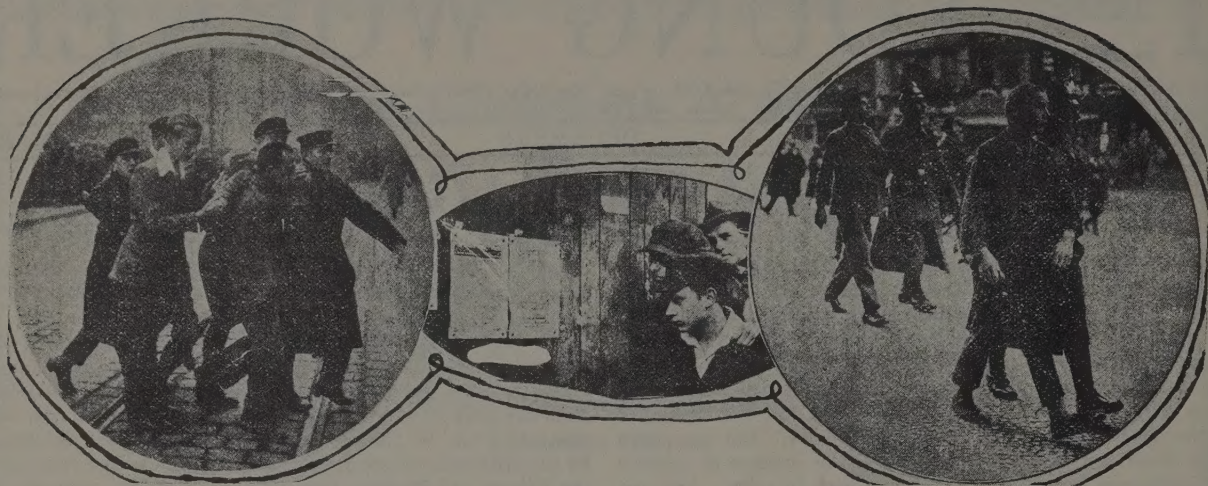
The German workers are on the verge of starvation!

Driven to desperation, they are following the leadership of the Communist Party of Germany and fighting for the establishment of a Workers' Republic.

All over the world the capitalists look on with fear at the activities of the German workers. In the event of a revolution they will try to suppress it with the blood of the workers.

This must not be allowed! There must not be any intervention in the German workers' revolution!

Unite for no intervention in the German Workers' Republic!



From the New York Times

Young Workers in the German Turmoil: Left—Bearing away a wounded comrade shot in Schoeneberg, a suburb of Berlin; Center—Reading a “Down with Stinnes” manifesto of the Communists; Right — Reichs police arresting two young unemployed workers for demonstrating against the government.

tional institutions and thus demonstrating the superiority of workers' and farmers' government over capitalism.

The bankers and capitalists of the United States see already in the German revolution a chance to coin new millions out of the lives of the workers. It is not for nothing that the United States is building new battleships, new submarines, more airplanes, more and more of the deadly instruments of warfare. Let us not forget that the government has on its hands 3,000,000 pieces of gun, rifle, cannon, for which it is seeking some employment. Let us not forget that plans for the increase of all varieties of training camps are being made; and that over 85 per cent of the government budget goes for past and future wars.

First, the guns and bullets. Then, young workers, you will be sent to use them against the struggling and revolutionary workers of Germany, just as the Hessians were imported by the English against the brave American revolutionaries of '76. Only a few years back you, perhaps, your brothers or fathers, sailed across the seas to “make the world safe for democracy.” What was the “democracy” you fought for? A Militarist France? An Imperialist England? A Fascist Italy, Spain and Bulgaria? An Open Shop America? A Hindenburg and Ludendorff Germany? Was it for democracy's sake American soldiers were stationed on the Rhine or to help Allied Imperialism maintain a stranglehold on German industries? Was it for democracy's sake, that American soldiers were deluded and led into Siberia to help the counter-revolutionists crush the First Workers' Soviet Republic? Was the reward of democracy the return to unemployment, the open shop, the refusal of a bonus?

You must not fall into the capitalist war trap again. You must not allow the government of the bankers and munition makers, the government of the capitalists of America to join hands with the German reactionaries and outside interventionists against the German workers.

Young workers made up the largest amount of labor in the munitions factories, as in the last war. Young workers, especially, must be and are interested in prevention of war since they are the first to be mobilized. They are the first and heaviest sufferers. They are the ones called upon to shoot down their brother workers in other countries. They will be called

upon first to drown a Soviet Germany. This must not be allowed.

Workers, young and old, must now unite to prevent American capitalism from dragging the masses into another World War.

American workers have a particular duty. American workers must refuse to manufacture ammunition and guns to be used against the German workers. American workers must refuse to transport supplies for the enemies of the German workers. American workers must keep away from munitions plants. Dockworkers, longshoremen on American waterfronts, sailors on American, English, French, Italian and German ships must refuse to load and sail on ship bearing supplies to be used against the German workers. Not a ship must leave America whose purpose is to down the German Revolution.

Young Workers must agitate everywhere for the protection of the German Revolution. Meetings and demonstrations must be held in every city and town.

The situation is critical. Time must not be lost. Communists, revolutionists, militants, workers, young and old, men, women and children, students—all must unite and as one voice cry:

Give the German youth a chance to live!

Down with military training camps and capitalist preparedness! No food, no ships, no armies to crush Red Germany!

Don't scab! Stay away from munitions factories and help the German youth from starvation!

HANDS OFF WORKERS' GERMANY!

The unreasonableness of modern wars disguises itself under dynastic interest, nationally, balance of power, honor. This last pretext is perhaps the most extravagant of all, for there is not a nation in the world that is not sullied with every crime and loaded with every shame. There is not one of them which has not endured all the humiliations that fortune could inflict on a miserable band of men. If there yet remains any honor among the nations, it is a strange means of upholding it to make war—that is to say, to commit all the crimes by which an individual dishonors himself: arson, robbery, rape, murder.

—Anatole France.

The Freight Train of the Y. C. I.

By WALTER SCHULTZ.

ON Saturday, September 8th, 1923, a freight train arrived at the Kursk station amidst the jubilant shouts of a delegation several thousand strong of the young industrial nuclei of Moscow. It was greeted with the strains of the International. Its destination was Nijni Novgorod and its "freight" was 150 young workers of both sexes, and members of the "Pioneers," the Communist Children's Groups, who had accompanied the train from Nijni Novgorod to Moscow—the Young Communist International Freight Train.

All of us who were privileged to live thru that moment experienced a sensation of victorious pride. There it stood, puffing, hissing, emitting smoke, repaired and newly painted, this powerful locomotive; and ten freight cars, likewise repaired, mounted upon axles furnished with brand new spare parts. On the front of the locomotive stood two young lads with flags firmly grasped in their hands, and on the boiler was painted the sign of the Young Communist International. On the sides of the steel monster was a picture of jagged lightning and at a little distance blazed the inscriptions "We are smashing Fascism!" and "We will conquer amid the thundering of machinery."

Comrade Ulanov, the secretary of the nucleus in the railway workshop in Nijni Novgorod, addressed the gathering as follows:

"When we were making our preparations for the Ninth International Day of Youth in Nijni Novgorod a comrade said to us: 'The Day of Youth is not an empty festival. It is not a holiday to be passed in mere excitement and jubilation, but a day for reckoning up the work we have accomplished.' We dared not come with words and empty hands, for we know that our comrades in other countries expected us to do our duty and not to rest upon the laurels we have already won. We did not long hesitate. As proletarian and communist youths we have the task in Russia of putting our hands to the work of reconstructing the economic life of the country, which was shattered by the imperialist and civil wars. And as we are railway workers we have done that which lay nearest to our hands. We have taken an old useless machine and placed it again upon the rails. There are a huge number of demolished freight cars. We have repaired ten of them, remounted the bodies, and when Comrade Michalec, of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International, visited us on September 2nd, we said to him: 'See, comrade, there stands a train which we have made and to which we have given the name of the Young Communist International. We dedicate it to the youth of the capitalist countries with the hope that they will soon be able to make such machines in their own works.'"

They could scarcely understand when they were requested to take the train to Moscow themselves and hand it over to the executive committee. However, they started, and soon they were with us. Thousands broke thru the military cordon, clambered over the barriers, and pressed forward to their train. Then a comrade from the executive committee spoke a few words of thanks, but he had to struggle hard to find suitable phrases, for the FACT was there before us and words were too poor to express gratitude to those who stood there, plain and simple, wondering at the magnificent reception accorded to them.

We marched thru the town, the guests with their band in

front, and when people asked what it was all about the Moscow youths shouted: "The Comsomols* of Nijni have given a railway train in honor of the Young Communist International. Long live the youth of Nijni Novgorod!"

Just then I thought for a moment of those people who, a few weeks ago, arranged a so-called "Young Workers' Day" in Nuremberg, Germany, at the very time when millions of German proletarians were conducting a mass strike, when in Berlin, Hamburg, and elsewhere the infuriated "security police," with sabres and revolvers sent death into the ranks of the proletarian fighters. They were Socialists—so-called—who danced in Nuremberg, in black, red and gold insignia, sang folk songs, gave plays, and swore fealty to the money bag republic of Stinnes. And I thought that among these illustrious guests there were probably a few Russians and Georgians, full of venom, who travel thru the country and tell stories of the economic slavery of the proletarian youth of Russia and of the Young Communist League of Russia as a compulsory instrument of reviving capitalism. . . . I thought of this disgusting picture only for a moment, then before me stood that locomotive . . .

"WE WILL CONQUER AMID THE THUNDERING OF MACHINERY!"

The Soldiers' Bonus

By S. BUSEL.

A TOPIC of wide discussion and one which should be given prompt attention is the soldiers' bonus.

When the soldier went to war, he was told that he was going to fight for democracy. Did he get the democracy for which he fought? some one may ask. No! He did not get it.

When the soldier came back, he found that his old job was closed to him, and he was even denied the right of supporting himself.

Then in 1919 the agitation of giving the soldier a bonus began, and this talk is still going on. Are these boys not entitled to a bonus? These boys who went to the battlefields risking their lives with a vision of democracy before their eyes that they never realized. These boys who when they returned (some of them never came back), slept on park benches and had no home to go to. Some of these jobless war veterans were auctioned off to masters who offered the highest pay. Certainly these men deserve a bonus.

Congress has debated much over this question and it seems that they have come to the conclusion, that they cannot give a bonus to the soldiers without taxing the people, and who are the people?—the workingmen—and again they wish to put the burden upon the shoulders of the toilers.

After the worker has gone thru so many trials, he is now told that the soldier, who is some cases is his son, will not get a bonus unless he can pay a tax.

There is no need of taxing the workers. Where are those who made their millions thru the war? The laboring masses were taxed to the utmost during the war. In every nook and cranny we saw posters: "Give till it hurts." The toilers gave, and it was not only money that we gave, but also our heart's blood, for many of us were against the war from the beginning.

Unite workers! One and all. Let us make the capitalist disgorge some of the money, that blood money, which they obtained thru merciless exploitation. Let us make those who profited by the war pay the soldiers' bonus. Workers unite!

Footnote:—*A Russian abbreviation for the members of the Y. C. Leagues—(Kommunistichesky Soyus Molodyoshy).

Our Recruiting Ground

By S. BERGSON.

(Note:—This is the first of a series of articles by the Research Department on the young workers of the United States. Further articles will deal with conditions of the young workers in specific industries and different localities. Communists depend upon exact facts. Follow these articles! Note the figures! Clinch your arguments with non-leaguers with an army of valuable statistics! Ed.)

THERE are almost six million boys and girls under twenty years of age working in the fields, factories and workshops of America, a number greater than the combined allied armies in France during the world war. This number is almost one-seventh of the total number of workers in the United States. These young workers constitute an immense field from which the Young Workers League can recruit its forces. We must win over as large a portion of these young workers as possible. We must help them to organize and aid them in their struggle to better their conditions. For today the vast majority of them are among the lowest paid of American workers. They work long weary hours under miserable conditions. Whether in the foul-aired grinding textile mills of New England, or on the dilapidated tenant farms of Texas, whether in the hazardous coal fields of West Virginia or the scorching beet fields of Michigan, the young workers are everywhere in need of organization to help improve their miserable condition. In the future articles we shall show the exact conditions in the industries and on the farms. This article must deal with a general bird's eye view of the national situation that confronts the young workers.

Of the six million young workers 635,657 are under fifteen years of age; of these two-thirds are boys. It must be noted here that this number does not include those young workers who are not "legally" registered and these probably count up into the thousands. For example, none of the federal reports on labor include any children under the age of ten years. Nor does any report include those children who work only part time—during a few months of the year, as in farming. We can, therefore, understand that these figures are underestimated and that conditions as they exist are even worse than they appear on the surface.

The following table gives the number of young workers in each of the principal occupations in the United States. These figures are divided to designate two groups of young workers: One group includes those from 10 to 14 years, a group that ought to be of special interest to the Junior Groups; the other group includes those young workers from 15 to 19 years, which is, of course, the ages within the membership of the League.

TABLE NO. 1.

Number of young workers in the United States in each age group, and in each general division of occupations:

Industry	Percentage of all		
	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 to 19	Workers in the Total Industry
Agriculture	479,935	1,174,361	1,654,296 13.2
Manufacturing	59,985	1,402,606	1,462,591 8.7
Clerical	26,836	698,971	725,807 18.0
Trade	32,057	337,039	369,920 8.3
Mining	2,146	102,576	104,722 9.6
Transportation	6,251	302,466	297,549 6.9
Professional Service	1,422	106,517	107,920 2.2
Domestic and Personal	26,653	291,558	318,211 6.1
Public Service	361	63,236	63,597 8.3
Total	635,657	5,229,104	5,864,761
Girls	202,715	1,555,322	
Boys	432,932	3,673,782	

We have seen, then, that there are altogether 1,654,296, one and one-half million young workers engaged in agriculture. These are scattered thru almost every section of the United States but they are most numerous thru the central states, from the beet fields of Michigan to the cotton fields of Alabama. The agricultural youth are perhaps the most exploited of all the young workers. They receive the smallest pay, their hours are the longest, they are comparatively isolated and they have not the hope or inspiration of ever being organized or of having their conditions improved.

For the immediate recruiting for the League, those engaged in manufacturing and mining are the most accessible. There are all told 1,462,591 young workers under twenty years of age in manufacturing and 104,722 in mining. The majority of these are engaged in so-called large scale industry. This means that they can be more easily reached by propaganda and organized thru shop nuclei than can the farming youth. The nuclei which we set up in the shops are our best recruiting agents. Thru this form of organization will we be able to reach thousands of young workers on the job and give to them our message.

Below is a table giving the number of young workers in each section of the United States:

TABLE NO. 2.

Number of young workers by geographical divisions:

Geographical Divisions	Age 10 to 14	Age 15 to 19	Total	Percentage of young persons of 10 to 15 years who are working	
				boys	girls
New England	21,489	344,037	365,526	9.0	6.5
Middle Atlantic States	39,805	1,045,761	1,084,966	6.4	4.6
East North Central	38,610	943,358	881,968	6.2	2.5
West North Central	27,434	416,610	444,044	6.1	1.6
South Atlantic	192,307	663,923	856,230	18.9	9.7
East South Central	166,329	366,893	533,132	23.7	11.1
West South Central	133,639	418,336	551,975	17.2	8.2
Mountain	8750	95,355	104,105	6.3	1.6
Pacific	7,384	161,220	168,604	5.0	1.2

It will be noticed that employment of young workers is quite general; that is, that even the western states which employ the least number of young workers, still employ too many. The south with its cotton mills and truck farms seems to be in competition with the Middle Atlantic States (New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania) with their factories, mills and mines, and this table ought to bring home to you this fact.

No matter where it is that YOU are living, your league has, in your city and state, thousands of young workers within our age limits who are eligible for membership. We must bear in mind that not only are these young workers eligible for our League but that their only hope for bettering their conditions and joining with others to make the world a better place in which to live—a place of joy and happiness, of color and beauty—lies in becoming members of the Young Workers League. To the task, Comrades! Let each one be an individual crusader for the league in his own fertile territory!

Only by the victory of its weapons will the proletariat be able to lead humanity to the creation of a society which being without classes no longer requires militarism; only by the creation of a red army and by the armed defense of the achievements of the revolution against the counter-revolutionary attempts of the bourgeoisie can this goal be attained. (*Program of the Young Communist International.*)

“--Nothing For the Youth, Either!”

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

NOT the least important of the omissions of the Forty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Portland, Oregon, was its utter failure even to consider the question of organizing the millions of unorganized young workers in this country.

I had a resolution that had some practical steps on this matter which I was going to present to the convention in the interest of both the organized and unorganized workers, a resolution, which, if adopted and followed, would not create a revolution, but would aid in raising the living standard of the American working youth, and together with that the living standard and working conditions of all the wage workers in the United States.

But intent upon killing the bogey-man of communism, the reactionary Labor's Chamber of Commerce could not take up so "small a matter" as that of the millions of youth now in the complete control of the bosses—used as scabs, to lower wages, and to make worse the already bad conditions of the workers, unionized and unorganized. We cannot overlook the fact that thousands of working youth are in the various state militias, regarding themselves as "enemies of organized labor."

So blind a body of labor fakers could not even look for enough into the future to see that the present mass of youth labor, growing up and being sweated without the least attention on the part of organized labor, is going to become a slave-like horde of workers, prejudiced against labor organizations and doing the will of the bosses.

At the least opportunity, I would have presented the resolution which appears in another section of this paper and put forward the undeniable facts of child labor, of youth exploitation, the scab-psychology, inculcated into the school children.

America's working youth can point with scorn to the reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor whenever they feel the heavy whip of the bosses; they can rightfully cry out against the traitorous actions of Gompers in failing to follow the suggestions of the Young Workers League of America, which honestly sought the best interest of all the toiling youth in the United States.

The fight is not over. It has in reality just begun. We can now see who are labor's enemies; who are the enemies of the American working youth as well as the entire working class in this country.

If the American Federation of Labor convention at Portland accomplished little for the adult workers of this country, it accomplished still less for the most exploited section of the working class—the youth.

The duty of the American working youth to get into the trade unions and help the militant elements rid the American labor movement of the old man of the sea and his official family and their policies has never been so evident as today.

The Resolution Which was to be Presented at the A. F. of L. Convention

Whereas, there are more than 5,000,000 young workers up to the age of 20 employed in American industries; and,

Whereas, these young workers who are for the most part unorganized, are being used more and more by the reactionary and "open shop" employers to break down the influence and growth of the American labor unions; and,

Whereas, these young workers can easily be organized and their enthusiasm, energy, and idealism can be made a tremendous factor as a source of strength to the organized labor movement, therefore,

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, that this convention of the American Federation of Labor in regular session assembled approve and recommend the establishment in the American Federation of Labor of a special Young Workers' bureau or secretariat for the purpose of initiating and stimulating the trade union education and organization of the young workers, this bureau to have, among others, the following functions:

1. To point out the importance of the young workers in industry and to encourage and aid all branches of the trade union movement to carry on a vigorous campaign to organize them into the existing trade unions.

2. To compile and publish statistics dealing especially with child labor and other features of industry relating particularly to the young.

3. To issue a regular news service to the labor press and to induce the various labor papers to develop special departments devoted to the problems of young workers.

4. To issue organizational and educational pamphlets especially written to appeal to youthful workers, and pointing out the philosophy, the achievements and the goal of the labor movement.

5. To carry on a special campaign among adult unionists showing them the dangerous "open shop" tendencies their children are exposed to, and providing them the means wherewith to educate their young to the necessity of labor organization.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in order to make easier the organization of the young workers, that we accept the principle of lower entrance fees for them in accordance with their ability to pay; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in following out the above-named functions, the bureau and the trade unions as a whole shall have the following objectives:

1. The abolition of child labor up to the age of 18.
2. Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers.
3. The establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week with full pay for youth labor.
4. The abolition of the speed-up system and of piece-work.
5. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labor up to 20 years of age.
6. Prohibition of young workers up to 20 years being employed in shops and industries injurious to their life and health, such as, mines, chemical mills, steel industry, glass works, etc.
7. Two years' apprenticeship, including the probation period.
8. Strict supervision of apprenticeship by the trade unions.
9. Shop vocational training for all young workers up to the age of 18. Setting up of apprentice departments in all places of work. These departments to be controlled by the labor unions, full wages to be paid the young workers at union rate of wages; and,

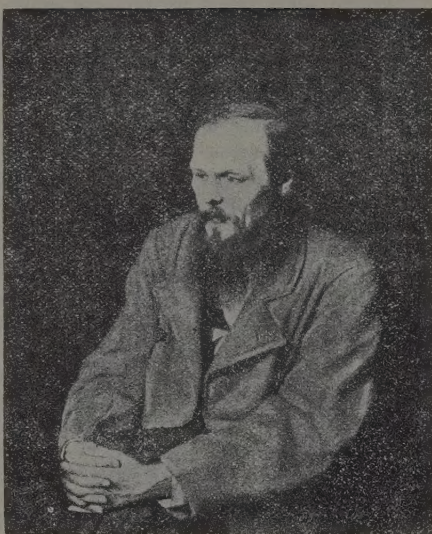
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to take immediate steps to put this resolution into effect.

Get into the fight of the young workers against exploitation by joining the Young Workers League of America!

The Devil's Joke

By FEODOR M. DOSTOIEVSKI.

IN front of the altar of a magnificent church, shining with gold and silver and illuminated by a single candle, stood a priest, dressed in a nice gown, and a bright cloak. He was a stout, worthy man with red cheeks and well-kept beard. His voice sonorously and his countenance was haughty. The appearance of the priest was like the brilliance and dignified interior of the church.



Dostoevski.

The community, however, showed an entirely different picture. It consisted mostly of poor workers and laborers, old weavers and beggars. The dress of the people was shabby and breathed the peculiar smell of poverty. The thin faces were pinched from hunger, the hands showed the marks of hard labor. It was a picture of Need and Misery.

The priest burned incense before the holy pictures, then he piously and solemnly raised his voice and preached:

"My beloved Christian brethren," he said, "our dear Lord gave you your lives and it is your duty to be satisfied with them. But are you satisfied? No!

"You have not, besides, enough faith in your dear Lord and His holy miracles. You do not, as liberally as you should, give the Church her portion of your earnings.

"Secondly, you do not obey the government. You set yourselves against the power of the world, the czar, and his servants. You scorn the laws.

"In the Book, however, it is written, 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's.' And you do not do this. Do you know what this means? A deadly sin! Verily, I say unto you, it is the Devil who tempts you to travel this road! Yea, he it is that tempts your souls, and you imagine that it is your free will that counsels you to act in such a manner. But it is the Devil's will, and not yours. He is already burning with desire to possess your souls. He will dance before the flames, while you suffer the death pangs of your souls!

"Therefore, I warn you, my brethren! I admonish you to leave the path of damnation! There is still time! O God, have mercy!"

The people listened tremblingly to this sermon. They believed in the solemn words of the priest. They groaned and crossed themselves and bowed fervently to the ground. The priest also crossed himself, turned his back to the people—and smiled.

NOW it happened that the Devil was just then passing the Church when the priest spoke in this manner to the people. Hearing his name mentioned, he remained standing by an open window and listened. And he saw how the people kissed

the hand of the priest, saw how the priest bowed before the gilded images of religion, and pocketed the money which the poor people gave for the Holy Church. This irritated the Devil and hardly had the priest left the church than he ran after him and seized him by his holy cloak.

"Hold on, there, you fat old boy," he called, "what makes you lie so to these poor, misguided people? Why did you describe the excruciating torments of Hell? Do you not know, then, that they are now suffering the torments of Hell in their earthly life? Don't you know that you and the authorities of the state are my representatives on earth? Do you not know this? Then come with me!"

And the Devil seized the priest by the collar, lifted him high in the air, and carried him to the iron foundry of a factory. And the priest saw the workers there in the scorching heat, running and hurrying to and fro, doing their heavy labor.

Immediately, the thick, heavy air and the heat became too much for the priest, and with tears in his eyes he begged the Devil, "Let me go! Let me go out of this Hell!"

"O, my friend, I must yet show you many other places!"

THE Devil seized him anew and dragged him away to an estate. Here he saw the workers at the cornpress. The just and the heat were intolerable. And the overseer held a cudgel and struck heartlessly at those that fell down from exhaustion or hunger.

Then he carried the priest into the huts, where the workers and their families lived,—filthy, cold, smoky, stinking holes.

The Devil grinned. "Well, is not that enough?" he asked. And it seemed as if the Devil himself had pity.

The pious servant of God could hardly stand it. With uplifted arms he entreated, "Let me out of here! Yes, yes, this is Hell on earth!"

"Well, then you see, and yet you speak to them of an other Hell! You still torment them to death spiritually, when they are nearly dead physically. But I want to show you yet one more Hell—one of the worst!"

AND he took the prisoner and showed him a jail with its stinking air and its many human figures, robbed of all their health and strength, with naked, scrawny bellies, crouching on the ground.

"Take off your silken clothes," said the Devil to the priest, "and put heavy chains, such as these unfortunates wear, around your ankles. Lay down there on the cold, dirty ground,—and then speak to them of a Hell, which still awaits them!"

"No, no," answered the priest. "I cannot think of anything more terrible. I beg of you, let me out of here."

"Yes, this is Hell. There can be no more hellish life than this. Did you not know this? Did you not know that these men and women whom you seared with a picture of a Hell, which awaits them after life—did you not know that they are right in Hell now, before they are even dead?"

The priest bowed his head. He did not know, in his confusion, where to look.

The Devil smiled maliciously. "Yes, old boy, you are one of those in this world, who love to be deceived, as it were. Now, go!"

And he let him loose.

And the priest tucked up his long cloak and ran off as fast as his legs would go.

And then the Devil looked after him and laughed.

(Translated.)

Michigan Labor For the Young Workers

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

IN the July issue of the "Young Worker" we made the following statement relative to our proposals, which we presented to Samuel Gompers when he met in conference with us on July 19th: "We have taken this matter seriously, and carried it on as far as we have gone with sincerity and energy. The conference with Mr. Gompers is not our final goal. We want to bring this important question before the rank and file of organized labor in this country. We want to impress them with the necessity of organizing these viciously exploited youths." And so we meant it, and our members have been carrying on a constant struggle among the unions of this country to take cognizance of the youth problem and take action. The first result took place at the convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor, recently held in Detroit. Here we have the first specific instance of a labor union body demanding that the A. F. of L. take action. The resolution is as follows:

Resolution No. 21.

Whereas, Modern civilization compels the American youth to seek a livelihood in industries; and,

Whereas, The development of mass production and subdivision of labor as now practised in the factories, does not offer the favorable condition for organization which existed under the old craft system; and,

Whereas, The present industrial system produces a type of youth that is influenced by the propaganda of open shoppers of the employing class, youth that furnishes the man power that makes up the militia and other militarist organizations, that are to be frequently used against labor in the struggle for existence; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Michigan Federation of Labor call upon the American Federation of Labor to institute a campaign to organize and educate the American youth and establish the necessary machinery to insistently carry on this task.

DENNIS E. BATT,
JOHN UPTON.
JOHN T. TAYLOR.

We hope that Mr. Gompers will now take action since one of his own State Federations demand it. However, in view of the fact that Mr. Gompers did not fulfill his promise to us that "he would have the Executive Council take the matter under consideration and give us their reply," we doubt very much if a mere resolution will move to action that gigantic obstacle to progress, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

It must be the duty of the Michigan Federation of Labor, who passed this resolution, to continually harass Mr. Gompers and demand that some immediate steps be taken. It is also the duty of our comrades in Michigan to see that the Michigan Federation of Labor lives up to its resolution. What steps have been taken by the unions in Michigan regarding this problem? What percentage of young workers, holding membership in unions, can the Detroit Federation of Labor show? Let us remember that during the war Detroit had the greatest percentage of men under thirty years of any other large city. This proportion has not been changed, but rather the automobile factory business has attracted an ever larger proportion of young workers to this city.

The action of the state labor body has given our Michigan comrades a wonderful chance for agitation and building up our organization. We know that these members will not allow this chance to fall by the wayside and expect soon to hear of results.

Our duty now is to follow up this opening wedged and plan to have every union and state labor body in the country take up the slogan of organizing the country that it is in their interest to organize the youth. We can utilize the fact that even President Gompers deemed it important enough to answer our Open

Letter. But we must also show that we have concrete proposals to offer and not merely an empty criticism. Our proposal to Gompers, although he has never given us an answer, still stands good today. We demand that a young workers bureau or secretariat be established to have among other functions, the following:

That there be created in the American Federation of Labor a special Young Workers' Bureau or Secretariat for the purpose of stimulating the trade union education and organization of young workers, this Bureau to have, among others, the following functions:

1. To point out the importance of the young workers in industry and to encourage all branches of the Trade Union movement to carry on a vigorous campaign to organize them.

2. To compile and publish statistics dealing especially with Child Labor and other features of industry, particularly relating to the young.

3. To issue a regular News Service to the Labor Press, and to induce the various Labor papers to develop special Departments devoted to the problems of young workers.

4. To issue Organizational and Educational pamphlets, especially written to appeal to youthful workers, and pointing out the philosophy, the achievements and the goal of the Labor movement.

5. To carry on a special campaign among adult unionists showing them the dangerous "Open Shop" tendencies their children are exposed to, and providing them the means wherewith to educate their young to the necessity of Labor organization.

This is a practical program. We do not want a special union for young workers, but on the contrary demand that the existing unions admit the youth to membership. We point out the millions of young workers engaged in industry in this country and practically none of them organized. We point out that the bosses utilize this reserve army of unorganized youth, still imbued with the false ideas that they learned in school regarding their position in society and still believing that the workers should not organize in unions.

Onward, comrades and sympathizers of the working class youth. Which state federation, central labor council or local union will be next in line? It can be yours, if you are awake and ever agitating in your union!

You Can Help a Lot by Doing a Little.

THE Research Department of the Young Workers League has begun its work in earnest. Already, the office is surrounded by a natural barricade of volumes of official documents, reports, statistics and the rest. But that is not all we want. You, reader of this paper, whether you live in New York or in Seattle, in Minnesota, or in Texas, can be of invaluable aid to the Research Department if you will keep your eyes open and look for the things we need. You read the daily papers in your city; you read a trade union journal, the house organ of your place of work, a magazine, a pamphlet or leaflet. If you see anything in any of the things you read which has anything to do with young workers, their lives and conditions of labor, clip it, mark it with the paper it was taken from and the date and send it in to the department. If you see anything about militarism, the army, the navy, training camps, Boy Scouts or anything concerning such a subject, do the same. If a strike or lockout or any other industrial struggle is reported anywhere send it in.

Help make the department efficient! You can help a lot by doing a little! Start in today, NOW!

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Germany and American Students

THE liberal and radical students in the high schools and universities of America are going to be called upon very shortly to show whether their liberalism is real or fraud. In Germany today the workers and farmers, with guns in their hands, are struggling for control of the government, of the factories, fields and mills against the few capitalists and militarists who have starved and killed them and their children without mercy. A workers' and farmers' revolution in Germany is near—a revolution which will lead to a workers' and peasants' government, and which will, as was the case with Soviet Russia, be surrounded by capitalist enemies. England, France and other European countries will use every military and economic weapon possible to smash the German workers' revolution. For a successful revolution in Germany will push forward by leaps the Communist movement thruout the world. The youth of all countries will be ordered to crush the German revolution. All things point to the awakened young workers of Europe, refusing any longer to obey the biddings of the capitalist masters. European youth will not be counter-revolutionaries, scabs, on the German workers, forced at last to revolt from the terrors of capitalist starvation, murder and rapine. But what of America? The young workers here too, must conduct a Hands Off Workers' Germany campaign. They must refuse to make munitions. They must protest against the wealth of this country being used to smash the German revolution. No arms, no munitions, no food to smash the German workers' fight for freedom. But the students? Those professing to be liberals and radicals—can they remain neutral? No! If only in the name of fair play, in the right of any people to choose their own form of government, they must demand that the United States government does not interfere in the German revolution. Moreover, let the students take one glance at what has happened to the educational system of Germany and to the students under the chaotic and despotic rule of capitalism. Starvation, hundreds of thousands of students establishing communal kitchens in the hope of getting a bite to eat thru common effort and use. Hundreds of thousands prevented from going to school, but instead shunted into mills, fields, factories. They, too, the intelligentsia, now face the abyss of starvation and despair, always before the workers under capitalism. Thousands of the students have fallen into the abyss. But today, together with the masses of young workers, the students, out of the ranks of the middle classes, see the only hope of preserving the unity of the German people, of holding their bodies together is thru workers' revolution thru common ownership of the means of life as was done in Russia. They have learned thru galling and terrible experience.

Will the American college men and women, high school

pupils, will any one, now allow American capital and political power to interfere with the determined efforts of the German people to establish peace, to secure bread once again? We think not. All—workers, students—must act to prevent any form of intervention in the coming Workers' Revolution in Germany. The Young Workers League will co-operate with all organizations in a Hands Off Workers' Germany campaign. The League has already addressed a letter to the National Students' Forum, representing a large part of the liberal students in this country, asking it to initiate a conference of liberal student bodies, such as the League for Industrial Democracy, organizations such as the World War Veterans, the Young Peoples' Socialist League, the Young Workers League and such other organizations as are sympathetic to a move to prevent interference in Germany. At the Waukegan "Next Step Conference" to devise means of preventing future wars, which conference had also Young Workers League delegates, a resolution was adopted that the National Student Forum initiate a move for calling ex-service college men and women into a war-prevention conference. The situation today calls for the Student Forum to call such a conference and to invite all other organizations ready to meet the problem of intervention and possible world war arising out of the German revolution. The Young Workers League will lend every aid to such a step. As one mass, students, workers, young and old, men, women and children, must cry:

"No Food! No Munitions, No Guns, No Intervention in the German Workers' Revolution!

"Hands Off Workers' Germany!"

Charles Proteus Steinmetz

THE death of Charles Steinmetz a few weeks ago robbed the world not only of the greatest electrical genius of his time but also of a true and tried member of the revolutionary working class movement.

From his very youth in Breslau, Germany, he was a revolutionist. He had gone thru the university and acquired as passion for mathematics and astronomy. There was every possibility that this brilliant young man would receive a professorial chair in the university, but he gave it up and entered the Social-Democratic Party of Germany in times of real stress. Bismarck's Anti-Socialist laws soon confronted him. The 23-year-old student was forced to flee to Zurich, Switzerland, when the socialist paper for which he had written many articles was confiscated, its editors arrested and further publication forbidden.

A year later he sailed for America. At Ellis Island he was detained as an "undesirable alien." The imbeciles who were in charge of immigration could see no advantage to America in permitting the entry of this stunted, humpbacked, near-sighted individual. But fortunately for the prestige of his country, a student who had studied with him at Zurich heard of his detention and secured his entry. He immediately began work with an electrical firm in Yonkers, N. Y., which was later taken over by the powerful General Electric Co. He worked at Linn., Mass., and was finally transferred to the main plant at Schenectady, N. Y., where he remained until his death, October 26, 1923.

Steinmetz made many discoveries in the electrical world. Only a year ago he startled the world by his demonstration of artificial lightning and thunder. He was a writer of many scientific books and an experimenter of note. His genius was world-wide and acknowledged by all.

He was a member of the Socialist Party of America to the day of his death, but he should not be regarded in the same

light as Hillquit, Lee, O'Neal, Berger and the rest of the lesser lights of the degenerated S. P. He ran on the socialist ticket for state engineer of New York and received a far greater number of votes than any of the other running on his party ticket. In 1915 he was elected president of the Common Council of the city of Schenectady.

He remained true to his revolutionary ideals until the last moment. While the officials of his party continued to sling dirt and slander at the Russian revolution he stood up boldly and defended it. He offered his services to the Soviet republic to help them in their plan for the electrification and reconstruction of the capitalist-harrassed land, and Lenin, in a letter to the great genius, expressed his thanks for the offer.

Shortly before his death, Steinmetz said that the work of the world could be done in a four-hour day. He himself never worked anywhere near four hours. He worked continually, either at his experiments or in his private garden. He was a significant example of the possibilities of a man who does not rack his body and mind in order to maintain himself, and who can thus give his entire energy to the increasing of the knowledge and power of the world. The many Steinmetzes who are now forced to slave away to keep body and soul together will only realize themselves and their possibilities for the people when the ideals of Steinmetz will have been achieved. And the beginning of the achievement of those ideals was noted by the deceased genius himself when he placed the hope of the world in the order of society on the road of which Soviet Russia had taken the first step.

The New Young Worker

WITH this, the December issue, THE YOUNG WORKER in its present form ceases to exist. But beginning with the next issue which will be dated January 1, 1924, THE YOUNG WORKER will come out twice every month, a large four-page news-style paper, which will contain more material every month than did the old form of the paper. None of the features of the present form of the magazine will be missing in the new type, but many more will be added. News of vital interest in this country and all over the world will be presented in snappy, popular style. We are preparing to run a serial story, beginning with the first issue, which is of a high literary character, and at the same time a real working class novel, written by and for proletarians. Poetry and cartoons will enliven the paper. It will contain brilliant articles by the best writers and thinkers in the youth movement both at home and abroad. An entire section of the paper will be given over exclusively to young workers to tell of their daily life in the factories, mines, offices and fields. The new YOUNG WORKER will attempt to be a mirror of the life of the American working youth, and the greatest help can be obtained from its readers who will co-operate in writing for it, by gathering news, and by sending in stories of work-life, by distributing the paper after it is written.

The paper will cost 5 cents per copy, 3 cents in bundles, and subscription price per year will be \$1.00.

Young Workers! Help make our paper the true mirror of the young workers' lives and needs in this country! Support the YOUNG WORKER as it was never supported before!



(The capitalists are in favor of propaganda, the propaganda that they fill you with thru the school, the church, the press and the movies. That's propaganda for their side. All propaganda for the workers' side is awful, terrible, subversive, perfectly improper. All right, then, here goes with some IMPROPAGANDA!)

"Any fool can make war," says Lord Curzon. Even a capitalist statesman is worth listening to when he speaks from experience.

The lady barbers, strongly organized in Seattle, were not admitted to the A. F. of L. at the Portland convention, and their delegates were unseated.

They bobbed up to admit they got trimmed, and had a crimp put in their plans, but they feel it was only by a close shave and surely their rights can't be permanently waived.

Russia has shipped \$1,300,000 worth of furs to this country. —And that's the only way they can get the Bolsheviks' hides.

Red, who is a member of the Y. W. L. and Little Red, Jr., his brother, are both born impropagandists.

They are always together, so inseparable, that one could almost call them Klanish. They're Kinda Kute Kids . . . watch 'em.

Red says:

What a remarkable similarity between a ball player and a capitalist!—

They are both applauded for base stealing.

For youth here is inspiration! Here is precept and example of our nobleness, the simplicity of a soul truly great.

Our President, Calvin Coolidge, did not throw away his old pants! No! He had them cut down for his son, Calvin, Jr.

What an example of the democratic spirit. And what noble, implicit faith and confidence in the capability of his child.

Youth can fill an old man's shoes, but it takes a mighty good young man to fill his father's pants.

"Read Marx?"

"Yes."

"Good?"

"Capital!"

If you ask our opinion, Sammy Gompers is certainly by far the most boring within the A. F. of L.

The average man says a statistician lives thirty years longer than he did in 1800.

We communists don't want to be thought boastful—but frankly—

Hasn't the average man something to live for now?

Yes, comrade, the Membership Drive is something else—it is not a boulevard.

Bolsheviks print the wildest kind of impropaganda—send it in!
—Walt Carmon.

Organize the Candy Workers!

By SIGI BAMATTER.

AT the Second Convention of the Young Workers League of America Comrade Charley Krumbein stated in the discussion on the problems of the economic trade union struggle that the Trade Union Educational League had issued the slogan, among others, "Organize the Unorganized!" "And," the comrade continued, "especially the Young Workers League should adopt this slogan."

Comrade Krumbein was very right in laying special stress on this slogan "Organize the Unorganized," for just in America this slogan is extremely acute as I intend to prove in this article. I will this time confine myself to a specific industry, the confectionery industry. This I do for the following reasons: (1) It is an industry in which 50 to 60 per cent young workers are employed; (2) more than 80 percent of the boys and girls employed there are American born, and (3) it is completely unorganized industry.

Importance of Candy Industry.

One might perhaps say that the confectionery industry is not a basic industry, which is actually true, but it is, nevertheless, an industry which plays an important role in America. The Bulletin No. 4 of the U. S. Department of Labor (wages of candy makes in Philadelphia in 1919) contains, for instance, the following characteristic statements, "Candy making may be described as having been for a time, a war industry. Its products were on the list of essential supplies for the army in France." And furthermore it is said: "Nine pounds of candy a year at 15 cents a pound for every man, woman and child in the country, or a total of \$135,000,000 worth, represented the output of the confectionery industry in the United States in 1910 . . . The number of wage earners in the industry was 53,658 and these were employed in 2,391 factories. Every state in the Union has at least one confectionery factory, but the largest number of wage earners are employed in the manufacturing states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois. This fact is worth mentioning. It is important furthermore that "the tendency, too, is for the industry to be concentrated in the large cities. Thus, New York City has 9,907 of the 10,768 workers in the candy industry of the State," a fact which should receive the close attention of our New York comrades. I believe that I am right when I say that of these thousands of young girls who work in the sweated sweet shops none are members of the Young Workers League, "Boston has 6,323 of the 6,787 in Massachusetts, and Philadelphia factories employ 3,415, or 52.8 per cent of the total force of 6,465 in Pennsylvania." How many of them are in the Young Workers League? This we do not know just as the comrades in Boston and Philadelphia themselves do not know. However, we believe that we have proved by the above mentioned facts that this industry plays an important role and is a great field of work for the Young Workers League.

In these few big cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia and perhaps also in Chicago—there are at least 15,000 to 20,000 young girls and boys under 25 years employed. If one knows furthermore the "wages" that are paid in these sweated sweetshops one must realize that it is one of the most important tasks of the Young Workers League to "organize the unorganized."

According to the Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor "conditions vary greatly, according to the size and character of the establishment and the kind of product in which the firm specializes." The best paid jobs are the cooks and the forewomen." The cooking of the candy is always done by men,

usually assisted by boys. In some plants girls were also employed as helpers." (The number of the young workers under 16 years could not be stated in detail.) The Bulletin doubts the statements that have been made by the employers and declares "probably the number of children (under sixteen) of both sexes is underestimated, as no documentary proof of age was asked for."

Starvation Wages Paid.

The actual earnings during one week from 1,246 women piece and week workers in 1919 of the candy factories of Philadelphia as shown by the current pay rolls proved to be for the entire group an average wage of \$10.30. That is, one-half of the women recorded earned less than \$10.30. The best paid group naturally were the forewomen, with average earnings of \$18.50. The dippers, who are employed at the most skilled work done by women in the trade, received an average of \$12.62. Dipping is an operation which not only requires skill and practice, but, as one manager said to the investigator, "A girl must be born with a knack to be a good dipper."

The number of pounds that a girl can dip in one day of nine hours, according to one forewoman, varies from 50 to 200, according to speed. (Speeding up system!) Altho, as stated above, the majority of girls believed that they earned higher rates when paid by the piece, there was some difference of opinion on this point. One girl who had worked both by piece and time preferred weekly rates because, as she said, "you don't feel rushed all the time and you know what you can count on." What it means 'to be rushed all the time' working as a dipper in a candy factory, on this reported a dipper comrade who worked in such a sweat shop in the June issue of the "Young Worker." The dippers are, however, not the worst paid in the candy factory.

Altho in the pay rolls no workers were recorded as receiving less than \$7, in the actual earnings 184 of the 834 included in that specific table, on 22 per cent, received less than \$7 per week.

Certain essentials a wage earner must have whether she boards or lives at home. She must have shelter, food, clothing, car fares, and a surplus for health and amusements. When a girl lives at home she either gives all her wages to her family, or pays a part with no knowledge as to whether it covers her actual share of the family budget or not. It is certain that both the girl who boards and the girl who lives at home are subject to the same increases in the cost of living.

Workers Do Not Even Get Minimum Wage.

In New York state the Consumers' League, after a careful examination of girls' budgets stated that in the early months of 1918, \$14.80 was the minimum on which a girl could live! The Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania named \$14.66 as the minimum, explaining that it made no allowance for savings or health insurance, which the League considered essential in any budget. In the District of Columbia a conference composed of representatives of the minimum wage board appointed under act of Congress to recommend a minimum wage for the printing and publishing houses of the District, has just recommended to the minimum of \$15.50, declaring it to be "the minimum wage upon which a woman without dependents can maintain herself at a proper standard of living in the District of Columbia."

In none of these reports is a wage of \$14 or less considered adequate as a minimum.

How nearly does the girl working in the candy industry in Philadelphia earn this essential minimum? In January, 1919, less than one-fourth, 22.6 per cent of the women workers in the candy industry, earned \$14 and over, and one-half earned less than \$10.30.

Shall this always be like this? Is there no possibility to stop this slavery?

Yes, there is! The Young Workers League must get busy to organize the unorganized and show these girls how to fight for better conditions. The fact that 81.4 per cent of the workers studied by the U. S. Bureau of Labor in Philadelphia earned less than \$15 a week, whilst \$15.50 was fixed as the minimum on which a self-supporting woman could live, should show every comrade the necessity of setting to work right away to organize the candy makers. This does not mean that we should not pay attention to the other industries but, since we have dealt here specifically with conditions in the candy industry, we say: The slogan of all comrades—and particularly the comrades in Boston, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia—should be a nucleus in every candy factory!

And when we have such nuclei established in all factories, it will be their task to show the dippers, the packers and the other workers that there is only one way of getting better conditions, that is, by organizing into the unions and by making the unions fight for the demands of the young workers.

The facts given above should challenge a real action on the

part of the Young Workers League for the exploited and unorganized young workers in all industries. It is not the investigations of the numerous "welfare committees," but the organized action of the workers themselves that will bring about a change of these things.

Having dealt with the conditions in the candy factories for a start and as an example—we urge, particularly the comrades in large cities, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago to get active among the candy workers, to spread the message of the Young Workers League "Organize the Unorganized," to formulate immediate demands, such as "a living wage" corresponding at least with the minimum of subsistence, abolishment of piece work, and establishment of regular rate for all young workers, equal wage for equal work, etc.

These and other demands (four weeks' paid vacations) should be set up and popularized by distribution of leaflets and thru arranging of meetings of all young workers of certain shops. At these meetings the importance of the trade unions should be stressed and resolutions passed urging organization of young workers.

Young workers, if you really want an organization of the masses, if you want an organization that can fight, then make a start, get busy among the masses on the job, that's the thing that matters.

We want to write in our next issues about the actions of the candy workers, not about their rotten conditions.

The Christmas-New Year Hypocrites

By MARSH.

WITH the coming of the month of December, the activities of the hypocrites of capitalism become increased. The Salvation Army, the United Charities, Newspaper Funds, Chicken Funds, Turkey Funds, all unite their efforts in a feverish attempt to stave off the feeling of dissatisfaction and revolt which exists in the stomachs and travels to the minds of those who are starving amidst the plenty of capitalism.

On every corner a uniformed sky-monger stands near a kettle and tripod and rings a bell, urging the passersby to contribute to the salvation of some unfortunate soul by way of a decent meal. All classes of people are flooded with letters from variegated charities appealing to their "Christian spirit" and their "New Year spirit" and what not. "A dollar will furnish a meal to one who NEEDS!"

All thru the year the victims of the capitalist system are ignored. All thru the year the unemployed and starving wander thru the streets, hunting for the non-existent job. All thru the year the worker suffers with the fear of losing his job, if he has one, and being forced into the streets with a bare chance of getting enough to keep his wife and children in clothing, shelter and food. The Sword of Damocles hangs over the worker's head every minute of the day, for as soon as the capitalist feels that he can no longer sell the goods that the worker has produced, he coolly asks him to hunt for another master. And on Christmas or Thanksgiving Day, the bosses of this country, with a pious feeling of nobility, with a sense of great-hearted justice, dig into their bursting purses, fish out a bill and send it to a charity organization so that a few of those who live their miserable existences may get at least one meal that is fit for human beings. After that memorable day, the worker is told to lift his eyes to the Lord and thank His stars that He is in heaven and all is well with the world.

You pious hypocrites! You disgusting bootlickers! Soft spoken and cringing eunuchs of capitalism! You, whose religious hearts melt at the sight of a hungry man on Christmas, and who go about your ways with eyes to the blue sky for 364 days in the year and on the other day look about you with philanthropic pity at the terrible conditions of the workers!

The workers want no charity. The workers do not want any bribes from capitalist servants to keep them from fighting the boss. We, the workers, want all! We have produced all the good things of life. We have built your palace, sewed your clothes, paved your streets and built your trains and cars, your schools, your libraries, even your churches where you hypocritically pray to your never-was-never-will-be God. You have done nothing and nothing you shall have. We have done everything, built everything, produced everything and we want the whole works.

We want no charity, which is given us as if we had no right to it but only received it because of the generosity of the masters. We want what we have a right to have and to hold, the industries which produce and the machinery which distributes.

As for you, priests and sky pilots, our day of reckoning with you will come, and not in heaven but on this very earth. You who try to dope us with religious opiates, who try to bribe us with gifts of charity, you who keep your pockets well-lined at the expense of our happiness on earth will have your day, too. Diderot, the French philosopher once said that happiness will come to this world only when the last priest is hung to a lamp-post with the guts of the last king. The workers will come into their own only when the last sky pilot and lackey is hung to a telegraph pole with the guts of the last capitalist!

With the Leagues

THERE can be no doubt that the branches of the Young Workers Leagues are realizing much better than ever the work before them. The past month was especially favorable. Instead of letters arriving at the National Office, telling of a social affair here, a dance there, letters streamed in in which the comrades wrote of matters close to them—of bad job conditions, members joining the unions, plans for reaching new young workers, the possibilities of organizing shop units, of propaganda in the schools, the surprisingly swift development of the Junior Sections, etc. In other columns appear brief reviews of the activity among the children or Junior Sections and industrial, trade union and shop unit or nuclei activity. Chicago and Daisytown have shop nuclei functioning. The comrades report that working thru the shop nuclei, activity is greater, simpler and more young workers are interested than thru the general territorial branch.

San Francisco League Reorganized.

A number of new members have joined the San Francisco, Calif., Young Workers League, and Comrade Manya Reiss, organizer, believes the Frisco Young Workers League is on the upgrade and hopes for the strong Young Workers League, a la Los Angeles Young Workers League. The "home guard" is being depended upon to push the branch forward. No more depending upon the fly by night, Greenwich village reds(?) hiking to the coast for the kick in it.

Little news from Los Angeles except of children's work, but it is safe to assert the League there is yet among the best anywhere. Oakland, Calif., has no Young Workers League yet, but Comrade Cowdery, of the Workers Party, carries our message by disposing of about 75 YOUNG WORKERS and 75 YOUNG COMRADES each month. So many active comrades have left Seattle that it will be necessary to rebuild again from the bottom. Up in Aberdeen, Wash., the League, in need of educational work, has laid out a program which, Comrade Laukanen writes, the League is closely following.

South Bend, Ind., Employs Smashing Tactics.

The Young Workers League of South Bend is gaining ground at a swift rates these months. Comrades Polishuk and Schklar have written in a few times for more application cards. They expect to have 50 members before long. The Junior Section is thriving and has sent in reserve funds for the YOUNG COMRADE. The Young Workers League has organized a football team and has licked every team it has met thus far. It declares to the capitalist teams: "Come on and play us if you want to get licked." Look out, Notre Dame! Dozens of young workers have been attracted to the Young Workers League thru the athletic team. Once in, their economic and political education begins. The additional registration recently sent in, shows that young workers from all sorts of trades and industry have joined the League.

The Hammond, Ind., Young Workers League, a Hungarian-speaking branch, does work steadily and hopes that soon the comrades will not have so much difficulty with the English literature; then their work will also expand. Comrade Steve Redl is always on the job.

Gary, Ind., is having its ups and downs. Some comrades have left for South Bend, others for Chicago. However, Comrades

Cunovic, Rusak and others are holding to the mast. Gary's mills make steel-ribbed rebels.

In Massachusetts, the Leagues work steadily. Comrade Louko, secretary of the District Executive Committee of the Young Workers League, will visit the Leagues. In addition, it is likely that an organizer will be toured shortly thru Massachusetts, and then watch Leagues spring up as they have in Minnesota and Michigan.

Boston doesn't write long letters to the National Office, but they let their actions talk. Comrades Winokur and Sharof sent in recently nice remittances for the Day's Wage and literature. Many of our comrades there are active in the Trade Union Educational League work. A pretty large order for Gypnier's pamphlet, "From Isolation to the Masses," showed, too, as they wrote, that they were preparing to get busy with the Shop Nuclei work. Incidentally, we have exhausted our supply of this exceedingly fine pamphlet, but hope to have another allotment soon from Berlin.

Fitchburg, Mass., has organized a Junior Section, which has proved very popular. Comrades Meimi, Wesoja and Aune Koivu sent in a number of subs for The Young Worker and The Young Comrade. This small branch is now receiving more attention and aid from the Workers Party; soon the Young Workers League will be giving the aid and building the party there. Gardner didn't report during October. Worcester, Mass., organized its Junior Section.

Detroit Organizing New Branches.

Detroit, Mich., Young Workers League sends a most enlivening reports. Two more branches, writes Comrade Hollander, are in the process of being organized. A permanent headquarters is being contemplated, which will be of inestimable value in reaching and holding newcomers. Comrade Mollenhauer says the League will utilize every means of reaching the young workers. All the way from chess boards to rifle teams to get new members and keep the old ones. The industrial report is encouraging, and the Detroit League expects to show something in the way of Shop Nuclei. Co-operation with the party there is excellent.

Michigan Leagues, South Range, Mass, Paynesville, Ironwood, North Ironwood, Eben Junction, Hancock and Negaunee are doing well. There are prospects of Young Workers Leagues or Junior groups in Ishpeming. Munising, reorganized, is chirping again. Comrades Hilma Sahinoja, Carl Norberg, Laura Kangas, Martha Kortas, Frank Walli, Leonard Sakkinen, Helmi Laitala, Hilda Stark, E. Lilley, Peter Pekola, Bruce Wuolikainen are some of the most active comrades in these Leagues. Most of the comrades here are students and farmers or rather student-farmers. Comrade Wm. Lehtinen, of Sault Ste. Marie, Canadian side, writes that the comrades hope to unite, to amalgamate, to use the term known today, the Bai De Wasai, Mich., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, into one league. No national boundary lines for them! Comrades Charlie Fors and William Lehtinen are now discussing the proposition.

New York Holds City Convention; After 1000 Members.

New York Young Workers League held its fifth local convention on Sunday, October 14th, 23 Young Workers League and two Workers Party delegates present. Comrade Zam writes that it was about as good a convention as any city or-

ganization ever held. New York will begin the reorganization of the League thru the formation of industrial branches. Industrial branches can be one of the means to arrive at the Shop Nuclei reorganization and organization. "The comrades all realized," says Comrade Zam, "the need for this reorganization of the League, and we can expect the heartiest co-operation of all the membership in this work."

A CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE has been called for November 18th, to which many young people's organization have been invited. This will be a conference preliminary to a later all-inclusive and larger conference. We hope to have more details in the next YOUNG WORKER.

Buffalo Starts Another.

Another Young Workers League branch, with Comrade Wm. Breger as secretary, has been organized in Buffalo, N. Y. Junior work, in charge of Comrade Kalke, goes well. As in Daisytown, here also and in other cities, the problem of Junior Nuclei in the schools will assert itself. This means of propaganda will be dealt with more fully very shortly. In the Rochester, N. Y., Young Workers League are to be found some of the most dependable comrades, such as Comrades Charlie Stoltz, Ralph Komorowski, Hyman Actor and Emma Lilien. Under their guidance, a strong League is being built up. Jamestown, N. Y., has a small, but alive, League.

Paterson, N. J., Young Workers League sends in another Day's Wage contribution. The Jewish Young Workers League paper, to be published next month, will be of good aid to this and other Jewish-speaking branches. Many Jewish youth are to be found in Paterson's silk mills. Newark did not report last month. Plainfield is holding its growth together well.

Chicago Prepares for Big Industrial Activity.

In another column appears more detailed news of industrial work in the Chicago League. Prospects for three or more Shop Nuclei are good. Shop Nucleus No. 1 is showing results. The industrial registration is most favorable, 40 per cent of the comrades belonging to the unions. Work in the Junior Sections and Sunday Schools is very good. Literature sales are increasing. Comrades N. Gomez, Julius Jesmer, M. Goldstein, Pete Herd, Austria Sungail, Abe Harris, Charles Erickson and Valeria Meltz are among the most active workers. A gymnasium class, in charge of Comrade Harris, has been started.

At the recent Chicago membership meeting, means were discussed for putting over the \$1,000 campaign for The Daily Worker. Methods for co-operating in the HANDS OFF WORKERS' GERMANY CAMPAIGN with the Workers Party, Trade Union Educational League and other bodies are to be worked out. All Leagues must get on the job in this campaign of NO INTERVENTION IN THE GERMAN WORKERS' REVOLUTION! HANDS OFF! PROTECT THE GERMAN REVOLUTION!

Pennsylvania Leagues Keep League Furnaces Roaring.

The Pittsburgh League is holding numerous debates among its members to stimulate interest and discussion on important economic and political problems. Comrade Pasternak, Young Workers League, and Fred Merrick, Workers Party District Organizer, recently staged a debate. Two hundred attendance; much interest. Soon a revolutionary play by the Dramatic Section. Comrade Pasternak: "The conditions in the branch are very encouraging."

Daisytown, Pa., will speak for itself in another column. What goes for Daisytown can ordinarily go for the twin—Monessen. They have found what co-operation means—not in the dictionary, but thru working together. Shop Nuclei, School Nuclei, Junior Nuclei—Monessen and Daisytown are very much "ON THE JOB!"

Indeed, all our Pennsylvania Leagues are doing fine work. Bethlehem has announced itself in other columns. The Bethlehem comrades have helped in organizing the Easton, Pa., branch and are also trying to organize in Allentown. From Millvale, to the contrary, we have heard nothing lately.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Orr, Cloquet, Cromwell, Hibbing, Florton are some of the Minnesota Leagues which have done good work. The political situation all over the state is favorable to progressive and radical thought and the Leagues are reacting to it. Minneapolis will make every effort to put over the Shop Nuclei. A Junior Section with Comrade Eva Stone in charge, has been started. Cromwell also has organized a Junior Group, and also has a class in the A. B. C. of Communism. Cloquet comrades are coming across with Young Worker subs. Orr has done quite well, a recent celebration being well attended and most successful. Hibbing is soon to stage a play. St. Paul is helping The Daily Worker Drive, writes Comrade Warner. St. Louis is entering into union activity much more than in previous months.

The Bridgeport, Conn., is growing swiftly, reports Comrade Szabo, and expects to have 75 members soon. Comrade Barney Mass has organized Young Workers League branches in O'Fallon, Collinsville and Marissa, Ill., all mining towns. Most of the members are miners. Comrade Mass is now out organizing for the League.

Chisholm, Minn., held a successful celebration in every respect on September 22.

Reports from Cleveland and Toledo have been sparring the past month. However, Cleveland is among the best in reaching new young workers. Comrade Joe Kobylak has organized a branch in Dillonvale, Ohio. The Warren, Ohio, League, says Comrade Maki, is reorganized and again on a well-functioning basis. We did not hear this month from Neffs, Waukegan and Frederick, S. D. Hanna notes activity. Phelps, Wis., has subscribed to a number of Daily Worker shares. Superior, Wis., is reaching out for new members. It had a tendency toward remaining within itself, but now it has lost its bashfulness. Providence Young Workers League has been holding various meetings with Comrade Wicks, Gurley Flynn and Arthur Giovanitti among the speakers. The Anti-Fascisti meeting was so large that "it was hardly possible to breathe," writes Comrade Kominsky. "This meeting surely opened up the eyes of the community."

Across the Border Activity.

The national executive committee of the Canadian Young Communist League is beginning its great campaign of activity. Many important decisions were made during the last session of that body. Leslie Morris, secretary of the League, is to go on tour thru Ontario to organize new branches; another organizer is to be sent in the near future to organize nuclei in the mining towns, where prospects are excellent for communist work, the miners being among the most radical in the industry, and that yet another organizer be sent out West as soon as possible. A youth paper is to be started soon, thus giving the Canadian league its own organ. For all these things finances are needed and so the members are being urged to give a day's wage on November 7th, the anniversary of the Soviet Republic. If the league had more finances, the opportunities for a splendid growth would be realized in short order. In spite of all the difficulties, such as finances, youth of the organization, vastness of the territory to be covered, and so forth, the league is continuing to grow rapidly, Junior Groups being organized in many cities, educational activity is being increased and the organization of shop nuclei is being started in the larger cities. A report on the Canadian league is to be found in another part of the paper.

The Young Communists of Canada

By H. G.

A SMALL but active organization, was the opinion I got of the Canadian Young Communist League when I visited Toronto recently to report on the Fourth Bureau Session of the Young Communist International. The Canadian section of the Young Communist International has over 800 members, but when you consider the size, population of the country and the difficulties the league has to meet, one must say that they have accomplished a great deal in their short existence.

The Canadian young comrades have a wonderful field to work in, not only among the young miners of Nova Scotia, but among the farming youth in Saskatchewan.

Miners Fertile Soil.

The United Mine Workers of America in Nova Scotia have been carrying on a militant struggle which has brought down upon them the wrath of the reactionary and anti-working class leaders of the coal miners' union. As a result, these miners have definitely lined themselves with the militant elements in the trade union movement of Canada. Among these miners there are over 3,500 young workers, members of the union, who could be urged to join the only working class youth organization in Canada. But with the Nova Scotia district several thousand miles from league headquarters, and nobody up in that far section of the country who really understands youth problems, a golden opportunity is going to waste—all because of lack of funds.

In the Saskatchewan district there is a farmers' organization with a very militant program. At one time they declared for the dictatorship of the proletariat. When one takes into consideration the fact that over half the population in Canada is engaged in agriculture, the importance of organizing the farming youth under the guidance of the communist youth unquestionably takes a promising place. This farmers' organization has around 10,000 members and would undoubtedly help a league organizer. Yet there is no organizer in the field. The party cannot finance a league organizer, though it can help somewhat, and the league can barely raise enough funds to pay its secretary, Leslie Morris, besides scrape together enough funds to endeavor to issue a paper.

However, there is no doubt that the national executive committee of the Canadian Young Communist League will take this problem up and find some means of financing an organizer to cover the very important territory.

The Canadian, like our own, is in full harmony with the decision of the Fourth Bureau Session. The shop nuclei form of organization won especial favor with the members of the executive committee, and though no actual nuclei have been established, they have put it down as one of their immediate tasks to organize some nuclei in Toronto or vicinity. If any new leagues are organized, either in the coal district or elsewhere, they will be formed on the new basis—at the place of work.

Canadian Youth Paper To Be Issued.

Though the party has been extremely generous in allowing space to the league in the official organ, "The Worker," the executive committee is unanimous in believing that a league publication—a youth paper—should be issued. There are no funds on hand to do this. But the committee is going to undertake the job, and when I talked to them last they were determined to issue a paper even if it be only in mimeographed form at the start.



National Executive Committee of Young Communist League of Canada; Malcolm Bruce, W. P., at the left.

The Canadian youth have special problems. The Young Worker, though admirable reading for the members, does not fill the propaganda need and certainly Canada is important enough a country in which to try to get a mass, working class youth publication.

The Young Communist League of Canada is worth watching and studying. The time is not far distant when we must work out a detailed means of co-operation with our Canadian comrades.

Canadian W. P. Co-operating with League.

The Workers Party of Canada works in very close co-operation with the League. The party representative on the national executive committee of the League is Malcolm Bruce, editor of the party official organ. His interest in the league is not platonic, is not sentimental, but is real and vital. He takes an interest in every phase of the work. Of course, the league has its problems with the party. There is the matter of finances. The league tries to get all it can from the party, and the party, blessed like every other working class political organization, with more hopes than money, cannot do as much as it probably would like to for the youth.

The Canadian league certainly has more difficulties in organizing than the Young Workers League of America. The distance between the cities is certainly vaster and the industrial population is not quite so dense as in the United States. But being a real Young Communist League you cannot find a trace of discouragement nor grumbling over difficulties among the Canadian young comrades.

Not even the ruling class can save the children of the workers. The kind hearted among the bourgeoisie realize that the conditions under which the children of the working class are being brought up are intolerable, but they cannot alter them. Nor can the working class alter these conditions as long as it permits capitalism to exist. The first task of the proletariat is to recognize the capitalist system as the root of all evil and to enter into the battle against this system. (*The Child of the Worker.*)

Breaking Into the Industries

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

THIS month brought birth to our first shop nucleus. Not only one but twins. First, we have a clothing nucleus in Chicago and in the mining district of Pennsylvania.

The clothing nucleus got under way with five members and have already taken in one new member and expect soon to increase in size as they find strength after the first birth pangs. Meetings are held immediately after work every week and their shop problems are discussed thoroughly. How best they can agitate on the job utilizing these shop problems to gain new members is given unlimited scope. Already they have found out that the bread served in the shop cafeteria is the product of the worst open shop firm in America. They found that out of this well organized shop only one of the union shop chairmen was giving any attention to this problem. They have immediately taken action to remedy this situation. As they gradually become thoroughly acquainted with their new tasks and the future it holds in store for them they will tackle the big problem of the shop, rallying around them all the young rebels in the clothing industry of Chicago. Already they have found that the shop is the place to sell literature and this small nucleus takes more "Young Workers" than some of our territorial branches three times its size. Like all our members who were skeptical about just how this and that would work out, these comrades have found out already by their limited experience the superiority of the shop nuclei form of organization.

The Miners Follow Suit.

The nucleus in the mining town is located in one of our best functioning territorial branches, but nevertheless the members there have decided to carry out the decisions of the last convention because they realize after a careful study of the problem that the future of the Young Workers League lies in the shops. Next month we expect to be able to report more details of this nucleus.

Everyone should recognize that the industrial work is the most important of any today in our movement. Our work is divided into two different parts: first, organizing shop nuclei, and second, trade union activity.

Importance of Industrial Registration.

Altho many months ago since the industrial registration was requested from the branches there are still a few branches that have not fulfilled their duty. However, the majority of the branches are realizing ever more that this is part of their work and must be done.

In Chicago we find that 322 members are registered, or approximately 93 per cent of the membership. This is very good and shows that the Chicago industrial organizer has been on the job. Of this number about 40 per cent are union members. This is not so good and Chicago promises soon to remedy this. The percentage of students is only 7 per cent, showing that we are in reality a working class youth organization and not a group of liberal students, etc. Upon looking over the number of members in each shop and industry we find that there are four other prospects of nuclei and expect soon to report their formation.

Detroit Leads in Union Men.

In Detroit we find that our membership is practically 100 per cent union. This shows that the Detroit members realize the necessity of working within the existing workers' organizations and taking part in the everyday struggle. The percentage who are members of the Trade Union Educational League

we have not to hand. However, we hope that it is the same, because it is the duty of every Young Workers League union member to belong to the Trade Union Educational League. Detroit has not reported the formation of their first shop nucleus yet, but we know the comrades are on the job and we expect soon to see the result of the agitation. The fact that the Federation of Labor has demanded the organizing of the working class youth is no doubt due to the work of our Detroit comrades. Their task is to follow up and see the job thru to a finish.

In Minneapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo and a few other cities we have prospects of forming shop nuclei and our comrades are about to take the first step. Let the Chicago and Pennsylvania branches set an example and make these comrades bold enough to actually begin work.

Joining Unions Imperative.

The New York league is considering what steps can best be taken in industrial work and are proceeding along a slightly different line due to the peculiar conditions. However, the National Industrial Committee can only function effectively if it has all the information on hand. In many places we find that we have two or three members working in the same shop or mine. This is enough to start an agitation to rally around them enough of their shop mates to establish a shop nucleus. Many places we find that our members are eligible to union membership but thru sheer neglect do not join. What right have they to kick that Gompers takes no progressive action? What comeback have they to the union man who knows we are demanding the the American Federation of Labor organize the working class youth, when he asks if they are union members? None! Our duty is to be active in the unions and attend our Trade Union Educational League groups regularly.

Shop Nuclei the Best Means of Organization.

It is not necessary to repeat the unanswerable arguments in favor of the new form of organization. One recent event adds one more to the already long list. In the present German crisis when all our forces must be mobilized against the bosses of America aiding the tottering capitalist system of Germany and in favor of the Workers' Germany, we could function 100 per cent more efficiently if organized on the job. There we could propagate our slogans more effectively of "No Munitions to Shoot Down the German Workers," "Against an International Loan to Fascist Germany," "Hands Off Workers' Germany."

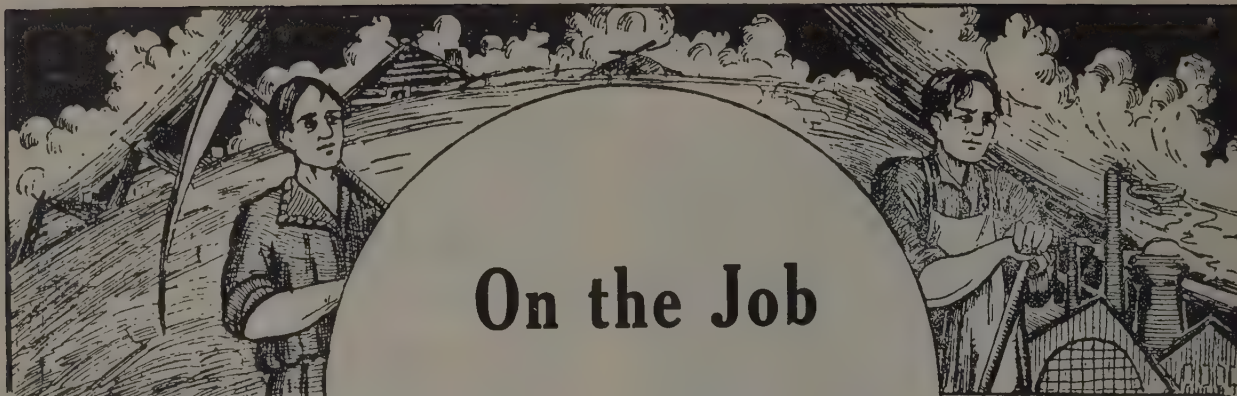
With the next issue of the Young Worker we will inaugurate our new form. This is especially adaptable to circulation among your shop mates. Begin now to plan the formation of your shop nuclei and then order a bundle of the Young Workers' newspaper to sell on the job.

Those branches that have been neglectful in the past on this work are expected to get busy during the month so we can begin the new year with a clean slate, knowing where every member of our league is located, which of them are union members and the industrial activity they are carrying on.

OUR OWN LULLABY.

Hush-a-bye, baby, on the tree top,
When you grow up you can work in a shop.
When you are married your wife can work, too,
So that the rich will have nothing to do.

Hush-a-bye, baby, on the tree top,
When you are old your wages will stop,
And when you have spent what little you save
It's rock-a-bye, baby—off to the grave!



Leaguer in Fight for Progressive Unionism.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:—

This story dates back to the summer of 1921 when the Landis award scale was being discussed. I started to agitate on the job against the Landis award for my union, which was to give laborers 72½ cents where they had formerly received one dollar. The agitation took so well that I was nominated for business agent in Local 76, International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union, which had a membership of 1,700. On the night of my nomination my fellow workers, unknown to me, raised the \$100 bond in case of my election, I having no funds of my own. I got leaflets printed calling upon the members to vote for the closed shop and uniform agreements among all building trades workers for the purpose of having them all walk out in the case of trouble with the bosses. The day of election was cold and rainy but the membership turned out to cast their votes. More votes were cast at that election than at both previous elections put together. This was because for the first election in a long time there had been workers with enough guts to put themselves or their fellow workers up in opposition to the machine candidates. And because of this opposition, the officialdom was aroused against us, the progressives.

When the vote was being counted I was entitled to one teller, but ten minutes had not passed after the beginning of the count than my teller came flying out of the booth, ejected by force and violence. One of the progressive tellers charged that the president had destroyed personally 200 ballots in favor of me and the other progressive. For daring to tell the truth he was fined \$50. He refused to pay this unjust fine and was kicked out of the hall and eventually out of the union. Not being satisfied with this, the reactionary officialdom at the following meeting preferred charges against me for slandering the officialdom in the election leaflets I got out. Due to a printer's error in setting "retain" instead of "obtain," they made it look as if I had slandered them unnecessarily. The printer, however, wrote in a letter to the union taking the whole blame. But this didn't stop them one minute. The president at the next meeting of the local picked a choice grievance committee of his own machine and we, therefore, refused to recognize this committee. Rumors floated around the hall that I had been convicted in advance.

The committee, of course, sustained the reactionaries and so I immediately appealed the decision to the local as a whole. The appeal was granted, and the night of the appeal hearing the hall was packed with thugs, gunmen, sluggers of the worst type who were there to intimidate the rank and file. The

president yielded the chair to the vice-chairman and took the floor to make a personal attack on me, calling me a red, a wobbly, a member of "Foster's so-called Trade Union Educational League." He did not dare to take a vote by show of hands and so they took it by yells and anyone who would try to vote for me would be bounced on the coco.

After the meeting the president called me aside and said, "I'll see you tomorrow at the job." Next day, on the job, the president offered me all sorts of concessions if I would only "lay off" him; he wanted to give me a good standing card, committee appointments, etc., and that if my mouth was kept shut, the fine would be paid by those who had made the charges against me. I was appointed on the wage scale committee to meet the paving contractor's association to set a scale for cement workers. But I was never called on the committee because I stood for the 44-hour week and \$1 an hour, while they compromised on a 48-hour week and 80 cents an hour.

Then they tried another one on me. I was arrested just at that time in the Michigan cases, and they expelled me from the local for red activities. I offered as a bluff to pay a fine of \$100 but they immediately raised it to \$150. But I wasn't going to be pushed out of the trade union movement by a bunch of reactionary skunks. I joined Local 6 of the same international union, and the old local leaders came down in an auto with sluggers to my job and tried to take me off. But the men were with me; they threatened to beat up the gangsters with their tools if they tried to pull any rough stuff. The superintendent was told that if I was taken off the job the cement finishers, the stationary engineers and the carpenters would go out on a sympathetic strike with me. However, I left, and the men pulled the strike anyway. One of the leaders of this sympathetic strike was fined \$25 for quitting without union permission.

I am still carrying on propaganda within my union, Local 6, and am slowly winning the members over to the radical point of view. Comrade Foster stated at the last convention of the Young Workers League that no working class organization would ever amount to a hill of beans unless it had its roots in the organizations of the masses, the trade unions. We must all get into the unions and help put the progressive militant spirit into the minds of the mass of the workers. Otherwise we can never amount to anything. Officials who are reactionary must be attacked only on the basis of policy and principles and not on their rotten personalities.

I am active in my union, in the building trades amalgamation group and in the Young Workers League. We are still working with the union, even though the building trades contain some of the most reactionary locals, and we are sure that with per-

sistence and systematic agitation for militancy we will win them for the cause!

Yours in the fight for the whole works,

C. E.

May Form Nucleus in Silk Mill.

Bethlehem, Pa.

Dear Comrades:—

Several weeks ago the following incident happened in the silk mill of the Gallic Silk Co., where there are about 450 young working girls, of which about 15 per cent are young workers between the ages of 16 and 28 years. A silk weaving machine broke down because of bad condition (as in other silk mills nowadays), that caused damage to the silk that had been used for weaving by a young girl friend of mine. In the meantime the boss walks along her machine and, seeing the damage to the silk goods, told her that she would not receive any wages for the duration of the fixing of the machine. Although she had to accept the boss' remarks and work two days while the boss said the machine was being repaired. By the way, some of the silk mills are stagnant in Bethlehem, and there are several Young Workers League members working, so it would be a great good if there was a nuclei built up among the silk workers to explain their conditions and the difference between the interests of the bosses and the workers in general.

Yours in the fight,

Frank Miklo.

Another Leaguer Fired for Jabbing the Boss.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:—

A lot has been said about the sufferings experienced by the workers in the big industries. But here I have something to tell about the miseries of the workers in the small shop.

There are eight girls, besides myself, working in this shop. These girls are not young any more, the best part of their lives given away to the machines, whose owner and his greed for profit brought the aged appearance to their persons, which makes them look ten years older than they really are. To look at these girls one sees eight machines who work and talk under their careful schemer—their boss. If one of the girls happens to be late in the morning, the boss looks at her with eyes that condemn her of dishonesty and scares her out of her wits. They work and slave without realizing the truth and when they go up to the mirror they fool themselves by putting a little more rouge and powder on their faces to hide the sickly lines.

During lunch time, which lasts thirty minutes and which is the only relief during the long monotonous day, I always found a chance to talk to them of their position. But the things that interested them are the scandals in the Chicago "American." And as I have said before their thoughts are controlled by their boss. They tried to stop me from talking to them by reporting me to my boss. And in their ignorance they succeeded.

In the clean roomy office I stood face to face with him. During the argument he made me boil when he asked if I had more influence with the girls than HE. He who has in his power to make them do just what he wanted them to. He who trained them all those years, making machines of them.

When I was finally given my check, I walked out with beating heart, things: How much there is yet to be done in order to get the worker away from the influence of the boss!

Yours for the struggle,

Raina Epstein.

League Reorganizes in Sault Ste. Marie.

Sault Ste. Marie, Canada.

Dear Comrades:—

The Young Workers League of Sault Ste. Marie was reorganized Sunday with comrades from Soo, Mich; Bai De Wasai and Sault Ste. Marie, with seven members and prospects of three more in the near future.

I am giving you a general outline of these cities. Soo, Mich., has a population of about 12,000 to 15,000, with industries, such as carbide, leather, chemical factories and saw mills. The Canadian Soo has 21000 people, with industries, such as a steel plant employing over 3,000 men, which is shut down, only about 500 men working there now. The pulp mill has about 900 men. The young workers here don't get very good wages (I used to get 42 cents an hour for 9 hours' work as a drill hand in the steel plant machine shop). There are a lot of bourgeois sport clubs for young workers: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Trail Rangers, church clubs, etc. The hockey, baseball and football teams draw all the young workers into them. We are going right ahead with our league and hope to increase our membership very much.

Wishing success in the struggle for communism

Yours fraternally,

William Lehtinen.

Cloquet Not Discouraged.

Cloquet, Minn.

Dear Comrades:—

In the middle of last June a young fellow by the name of Max Salzman organized a branch here of the Young Workers League, to which 17 youths joined. Unfortunately, they began to drop out because of dissatisfaction in some cases.

What's wrong with the young people? They show more interest in cock and bull fakes and small talk than in solid reason, as they themselves express it. They don't give a rip, and I may add, about anything in particular, but are content to drift in the direction the breeze blows. But I don't believe that this set-back affects this locality alone; I think it logical to conclude from what I have read and seen in other towns that this is a characteristic feature in the majority of the young folks everywhere. But the youths can't be blamed. The blame naturally goes to the international order of capitalism.

But everywhere are to be found also groups of youths who understand fully the curse of their position in society, and diligently study and discuss the developments in the different parts of the world towards chaos, Fascism, Monarchy, Communism. To these few is left the work of driving home to the rest the fact that they are merely simple parts of a gigantic machine that grinds for the benefit of the idle class only.

In comradeship,

Hjalmar Sankari.

Herman, Mich., League Growing.

Herman, Mich.

Dear Comrades:—

At the first meeting of the Young Workers League branch here four new members joined, making eight altogether, with three away working who could not come to the meeting. Most of the time now the young people are working in some camp and if it's bad weather they hate to start to the meeting, and so on. But in the spring they will all come back again to the meetings. There are about six girls away from here now, who will gladly join when they come back. We will try our best anyway.

Yours fraternally,

Ellen Lilley.

Terrible Accidents in Toy Factory.

Dear Comrades:—

I would like to relate to you the story of my experience in a shop which by use of wonderfully efficient modern machinery, produces every kind of a toy, from a pin to a "locomotive."

Imagine a huge two-story building, with insufficient light and air, obtained from the few windows at the front and right hand side of the building. The floors are partly covered with a hundred large presses, while here and there huge piles of boxes bear witness to the nature of the monotonous grind of the unfortunate young workers who tend these machines.

The employees are mostly young workers. Most of them could hardly be over 13 or 14, tho when questioned would claim to be upwards of 15 or 16. Any one who has had experience with punch presses know that it is not exactly a safe machine. Of course, some are better than others, guards being provided in some instances, where this does not interfere with the speed and accuracy of the operator. In this particular shop, however, many machines cannot be operated with these guards, the result being that the tender is endangered.

During my stay in this shop, three accidents occurred. One happened to a mere child, he could not have been more than 14 years of age, if he was that, and his right hand was lost for all time. A girl (35 per cent of the employees are girls) was another victim and she had one finger entirely cut off, while another was crushed so badly that it had to be cut off at the second joint. The third victim was myself, but luckily I escaped with a very minor accident.

These took place in a very few weeks. How many, I wonder, would this one shop have to its name in the course of five or ten years.

Such is capitalism's toll!

Yours in rebellion,

Peter Herd.

Toronto Fights for Youth Unionization and Equal Pay.

Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Dear Comrades:—

This problem, in connection with our work in the unions, has just come to our attention.

Taking in consideration the necessity that our members shall be in the unions 100%, the branch has elected an industrial committee for that purpose. The task of the industrial committee will be to look after every member's occupation and to see that every young worker shall become a union man.

Complaints have been brought by young workers that the unions don't want to accept them as members; there is also the complaint that young workers are working in union shops and not getting union wages, although they are entitled to such as union men.

The industrial committee will see what action can be taken against this. We expect that every young worker will become an active union man in his trade.

Yours for action,

—Joe Horowitz.

(NOTE.—Leagues all over the country should follow the example of the Toronto league and elect an industrial committee where there is none. Every member a union member—and fight for our program of "equal pay for equal work."—ED.)

Nucleus to be Formed be Department Store Slaves.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:—

I just want to let you know what it feels like to work in a sub-basement of a department store. The air is stinking foul and it almost makes you fall asleep. The closet is open and filthy; I even hate to go in there to perform natural functions

it's so dirty. Everybody has to work like a horse: you see we have to keep up with the belts, and keep them clean.

I tell the others about the rottenness of the place but they won't listen, the damned fools. There are two of us trying to form a nucleus, after that we will get the gang to listen and also the bosses. I think the next time you hear from us we will have some kind of an organization started.

Yours for a quick change,

Abe Hartzman.

Sointula Celebrates Youth Day.

Sointula, B. C., Canada.

Dear Comrades:—

We started this winter's work by celebrating International Youth Day on September 2. We intended to have a big picnic over on Vancouver Island but as it started to rain we had to abandon that idea altogether and be satisfied with a big meeting and dancing held at the hall in the evening.

Since then we have not had any big events happening. The league's meetings seem bright and enthusiastic. We all hope that every young working man and woman here and everywhere would not fail to join the Young Workers League. Join the League, attend its activities! It is the only way you can throw aside your heavy chains of slavery and step forth into light and freedom!

In comradeship,

Aili Malm.

Transit Co. Fires Youths for Standing for Their Rights.

Allentown, Pa.

Dear Comrades:—

Down on the Eastern Pennsylvania Lehigh Valley, of Allentown, Pa., there exists the Transit Company of Lehigh Valley, which is the traction trust controlling Eastern Pennsylvania. They run about 750 to 1,00 cars, which practically covers all of the valley, and their central station is in Allentown and covers a radius of 100 miles.

A few weeks ago, I and other Leaguers worked for several days with the promise of 40 cents per hour, 10-hour day, on the street car traction line. But understand, the capitalists have a sort of system for hiring the men on the following conditions: As a worker applies for a job he has to promise his boss that he is willing to work rain or shine every day except Sunday. It's true they let you ride on different cars, the conductor checking your number without you noticing it. But when pay day comes, you only get 35 cents per hour, 5 cents being taken off for the rides you are supposed to take. It's also true that the boss sometimes takes out a special car to take the men home, but the brakes are loose and you take a chance with your life.

One day after starting to work with tempering picks, the rain began to come down heavy and by and by our clothes were soaked thru and thru. Several boys asked the boss to have them get off because of the rain; he remarked that they did not want to work because they were using tempering picks. "I say that if you go home, you go for good." Then we all got slips and on the following day we didn't work any more. They charged us a quarter for the pay badges we get. Another trick of the bosses is that when you work one or two hours more, the boss "forgets" to mark it down, and you find that the boss pockets that, too. The young workers were pretty sore at that.

Yours fraternally

Zoltan Levy.

Some More Young Farm Slaves

By HARRY GANNES.

WHY the American farming youth and particularly the children should suffer long hours, rotten housing conditions, low wages and practically no opportunities for schooling has never been answered by the supporters of the capitalist system and most particularly by those who support child labor.

Every new investigation reveals worse facts. Michigan and its beet fields is only a scale on the fish. California, the land of golden sunshine, is the hell of hundreds and hundreds of little children; and the story of the child slaves in the Southern cotton fields in these days of "emancipation" and "democracy" is a bitter and goading one. The end is not yet and the solution by no means begun.

The latest black spot to be uncovered on America's agricultural map is Maryland, and particularly the truck farm in that state, in the vicinity of Baltimore.

Hand labor is essential in truck farming and the cheapest kind of labor for the purpose is children, women and old men. In the Maryland truck farms most of the crops are picked by children at the expense of their health, their happiness, their development and growth, and at the expense of low wages and often no work for adult workers who could be employed at this work, but who find themselves unemployed because children are obtained for lower wages.

In Maryland there is no direct legislation prohibiting child labor of whatever age on these truck farms. The backward condition of the labor organizations in that state and the lack of any kind of determined working youth movement in that section of the United States has permitted conditions like this to go on. There is no doubt that a vigorous fight by the workers of Maryland could be very easily put an end to this open and bitter exploitation of the little children—an exploitation sanctioned by capitalist law.

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor made an investigation of the conditions of these child farm laborers in Maryland, and in its printed report it deplores the fact that "owing to limited appropriations for printing, it is not possible to distribute this bulletin (dealing with the conditions found in Maryland truck farms) in large quantities." We believe that with the billions spent for cannons and human butchering machines, a few thousand dollars could be spent to disseminate the shame of America's working youth so that the workers might know the blessings of capitalism.

The labor department investigators interviewed 808 of these child workers—white and black—there being 322 black children in the group. The colored families usually lived in two-storied unpainted cabins of three or four rooms, some of which did not even have the old-fashioned outside toilet, and water supply was secured from unsanitary springs or wells. Both white and black were overcrowded, and mind you, this is in the country, in the wide-open spaces, where the 100 per cent patriots tell us you can see God's country in all its glory.

The children engaged in this work were from 6 years of age up to 16. For instance, one boy was put to work plowing when so young that he became ruptured. Most of the work is done under the blistering heat of the sun; the work is extremely monotonous and involves the continual stooping and straining that makes the work exceedingly tiring. The hours are long, ranging from 8 to 13. Negro children as a whole are worked much longer hours than white children.

Many of the children were worked by their own parents who



Run Down Shanty Housing Scores of Farm Slaves.

were so poor that they depended on the labor of their children to keep them alive, or as one father said: "We farmers are poor; can't pay help, so the children must work to keep shoes on us all and food in the house."

The wages, as can be expected, are very low. The children are usually paid for the quantity of garden stuffs they pick and not by the hour. Where the child laborers do general farm work, the wages are from 10 cents to 25 cents an hour.

Most of the white children are enrolled in schools, but eleven per cent of the black child workers are not. The children enrolled in school missed many days during the school term in order to work on the farms.

In hiring truck farmers the labor agents usually employ whole families and house them in sheds or big camps. In one camp studied there were 268 families consisting of 1,074 persons, including approximately 550 children under 16 years of age. These sheds or shanties in which the workers and their children live are the most unsanitary kind of living places that could be constructed for animals or men. A plank 10 inches high separate families, and children, men and women partially clad are huddled together.

The government investigators have this to say about these human stables:

"Little attention was given to sanitation. More than one-half the families had no toilet facilities. The odors (stinks) pervading camps, even those provided with privies, were offensive . . . the workers had improvised a toilet by setting a narrow board across two other narrow boards over a small stream. The place was foul smelling and infested with flies and the woods were frequently used in preference to it. . . . Some of the privies were dangerously near the water supply."

Daily earnings for entire families were seldom over \$3.00.

A great number of the children are of migratory families, traveling hither and thither, working for mere nothings, and suffering the agonies of the old chattel slaves.

The Young Worker League has a concrete program for the rural youth and though conscious of these conditions and the remedy, is in the difficult position of not having any organization in or near this territory. We want to point these facts out to the workers in this vicinity or near it, to urge them on to organization and struggle, to show the necessity for a youth movement, based on revolutionary principles to fight with us, and with the young exploited workers to put an end to such exploitation and to the cause of it—capitalism.

WITH THE YOUNGER COMRADES

On Oct. 16, the 11 Junior Members of Daisytown, Pa., were playing a game. Relative to this, Comrade Heinenon writes the following: "At the last meeting we learned to play 'Catching the Shop Nuclei Organizer.'" The interest was aroused, the questions which the children asked resulted in nearly all of the youngsters understanding the meaning of Shop Nuclei—how many times has this been explained in the League Branch without half the results?"

Some of our older comrades may doubt this, but listen—

TODAY the Daisytown Junior League members have formed school nuclei in the Upper Daisytown School, 12 members; Red Hill School, 4 members; Lower Daisytown School, 2 members; Whitehall School, 8 members. Each nucleus elected a reporter to the Junior Group meeting and the members of the nuclei are actively engaged in the "Capitalist Public School Struggle." Comrade K. Hogberg is the leader of this model group.

Los Angeles Juniors Like "Young Comrade."

Of course this is not only true of the Los Angeles comrades but every Junior League, Y. W. L. Branch, Nucleus and Party Branch is saying the same thing. Yet this specific case deserves mention. "When the Junior members of Los Angeles received the 'Young Comrade,'" Comrade Nate Prager writes, "there was an outburst of joy from the children that was a sight for sore eyes and sure would give new courage to any backsliding comrade, in our struggle for the emancipation from the iron heel!"

Cromwell Minnesota Organize Junior League.

A Junior League was organized Oct. 21 with ten members. The children elected their own officers and at the first meeting decided that they must put up a big membership campaign if they intended to become a mass organization. The ages of the members range from 10 to 23 years.

Minneapolis, Minn., Follows Suit.

A Junior Group of about 50 members has been formed at the Labor Lyceum with Eva Stone as the leader. The new group has been urged to attract new children thru the medium of the "Communist Children's Games" and also to take up "International Correspondence." This means that the Minneapolis Juniors will write letters to the Childrens Groups of foreign lands. Of course the "Capitalist Public School Struggle" will not be neglected by this new addition.

Worcester, Mass., Ditto.

Worcester is no exception to the rule, they also have a live, kicking Junior Group in the ranks of the Communist forces in that town. A report of actual achievements in the "Capitalist Public School Struggle" is expected shortly from this town as well.

Negaunee Finns Organize Junior League.

The S. S. Osasto of Negaunee, Mich., has been successful in organizing a Junior Group of the Y. W. L. The children range from 8 to 14 years of age and are making their start with the "Communist Games."

Fitchburg, Mass., Had Group For Some Time.

John Louko, of the Massachusetts Y. W. L. District Committee, recently visited Fitchburg and saw the Junior Group in action. This group has been in existence for some time altho word from it was received only recently. Here, as elsewhere, the comrades are determined to make the Junior Group an organization based on the combination of play, educational activity with the immediate participation of the child in the class struggle.

Old Junior League Still Going Strong.

The South Bend, Ind., Junior Group, altho among the first to be organized is not retrogressing, but instead is pushing steadily ahead. New members are coming in and general activity is booming. Comrade Katherine Polishuk is the leader and prospects are on foot for a concerted "Hands Off Workers' Germany" campaign.

Of Course New York and Chicago.

Of course New York City and Chicago are engaged in Children's work on an extensive scale. New York has five Junior Groups and Chicago three. Both cities are actively engaged in the work of existing Sunday Schools and are trying to win them over to our program.

The National Committee.

The National Junior Section has sent an invitation to the Workers Party, the Trade Union Educational League and the Women's Section of the party to send representatives to the National Junior Section Conferences. A few days ago W. Z. Foster sent a communication to the section saying that the T. U. E. L. has gladly accepted the invitation. The same is expected of the party and the Women's Section. This is a big step forward in children's work on a national scale.

"Hands Off Workers' Germany" Demand Juniors.

About 1,000 Juniors in 15 cities thruout this country will be the leading forces in a concerted "Hands' Off Workers' Germany" campaign within the Capitalist Public Schools. Everything from the tacking of handbills on the school bulletin boards to the holding of children's mass meetings, with children as speakers, will be the program of action.

Children's work in America is on the rapid upgrade and deserves the serious attention of every Communist whether young or old. The slogan, "A mass organization of the American working class children," is being gradually realized.

And a Little Child Shall Lead Them!

declares the Bible. Lead what? Why lead the capitalist lies and hypocrites to the slaughter. What child? Why, the child of the worker who belongs to the Junior Section groups of the Young Workers League.



These workers' children are learning to fight against the lies of the capitalists, in the school, press, movies and church. But they are yet weak. They need your support. You must help them by getting your brothers and sisters to join or organize a group. Your friends who are eligible to join must be got to do so. You should help to spread to the four corners of this country the idea of the Junior Section Groups. You must help to circulate their official paper, THE YOUNG COMRADE.

What are you doing to help the children get into the fight of the working class against the boss? Are you looking for more information? Then write to the Junior Section, Young Workers League of America, 1009 No. State St., Rm. 214, Chicago, Ill.

All kinds of capitalist bull must be led to the slaughter of the working class fight. Help the working class child lead the capitalist bull to the pen!

South Bend Takes to Sports

By JULIUS THOMASEVITCH.

THE scene is a football field. About 2,000 people are thronged on the side lines watching a contest between two husky teams. One of the teams has upon its jerseys the three letters, Y W L. Suddenly a YWL player breaks loose from the struggling mass and goes flying down the field towards his opponent's goal. Frantically the players attempt to stop him, to drag him to earth, but pivoting, dodging, stiff-arming, he eludes them all and plants the ball behind the goal posts. The crowd screams and roars its approval. The Young Workers League has scored again!

No, comrades, this is not a dream. It is an actual occurrence in a football game between the South Bend, Indiana, YWL team and the Mishawaka Gridders, which the League won, 20 to 0. "That YWL team sure got the stuff," was the general comment of the 2,000 spectators after the game. And in the minds of quite a few of the 2,000 people, there stirred for the first time a sort of class pride and solidarity, a dim awareness of prevalent class divisions, and this because of the name: Young Workers League. True, the name is quite a departure from orthodox football nomenclature, such as Bean, Eagles, Panthers, Tornadoes, Bulldogs, Arrows, Invincibles, etc., but the crowd accepted it with good grace, for success legitimizes anything!

Yes, the South Bend YWL football team has proved a rousing success, and not only from the point of athletic competition but from the point of organizational value. The fact of our existence is spreading all over town. It is popularizing the League as nothing else could. It has imbued the organization with a vigor and vitality, which, with intelligent political propaganda to guide it, will accomplish great things!

And how was all this done? Simply by the tact and leadership of two or three comrades. Conditions, locally, permitted the development of athletics and no detailed account need be made here of how the program was actually carried out. It is sufficient to say that there were a great many checks and obstacles, and that it was only thru the dint of persistence and tactfulness that they were overcome. Undoubtedly similar conditions exist in many other localities in the country. Some measure of determined and intelligent leadership is all that is necessary to obtain similar results.

As for the actual sports work, it is not confined to football alone, although there are 25 out for the team. A gymnasium has been procured for several evenings a week and basketball and volleyball teams are being organized. A girls' athletic section has been started. No one is permitted to participate in athletics without first joining the League, and conducting himself as a regular dues paying member. Failure to live up to League obligations is punished by expulsion from athletics. Everything pertaining to athletic detail, such as games, uniforms, receipts, etc., is handled by the branch executive.

The South Bend branch has fully demonstrated the practicability and value of the League athletic program. The South Bend branch believes that a program is not mere ornate phraseology, but a pointer to certain tactical maneuvers. It believes that the sports program in particular is timely, that it takes in actual conditions, and that it is in conformity with our slogan, "To the Masses."

The South Bend branch argues all the other branches to support the League sports program by inaugurating athletic activity wherever it is possible.

Philadelphia, Attention to The Daily Worker Drive!

THE Philadelphia branch of the Young Workers League will give a Grand Ball at the renovated and decorated ball room of the New Traimore Hall, Franklin St. and Columbia Ave., Saturday, January 12, 1924. The famous Sharp's Orchestra will furnish the most delicious music. Light luncheons and refreshments will be had at the ball room at moderate prices.

THE LABOR HERALD

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BIRTHDAYS IN DECEMBER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Birthdays in December of political prisoners confined in American prisons are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as follows:

At Leavenworth, Kansas, Box No. 7:

Dec. 4, Harry Gray, No. 13571.

At Huntsville, Texas, Box 32:

Dec. 5, J. M. Rangel.

At San Quentin, San Quentin Prison, Calif.:

Dec. 7, Jim Roe, No. 35785.

Dec. 9, Tom Mooney; Dec. 9, Chas Andrews, No. 38107.

Dec. 16, C. F. McGrath, No. 37702.

Dec. 20, Henry Matlin, No. 36717.

Dec. 26, Claude Erwin, No. 37822.

At Folsom Prison, Represa, Calif.:

Dec. 5, John Hiza, No. 12556.

At State Penitentiary, Box 58, Boise Idaho:

Dec. 15, A. S. Embree.

Dec. 29, H. E. Herd.

Cora Meyer, National Secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Books and publications to be sent directly from the publishers.

L. R. writes: "The mailman is coming; perhaps he brings us good news; perhaps he brings us a release from this torturous confinement, which we so long have expected."

The dancing will start at 8 p. m. and run till 12 p. m. For the small sum of 25 cents all Philadelphia reds will have an opportunity to sway to lovely music with some rebel girls and boys and at the same time put in a good lick towards getting Philadelphia's quota for The Daily Worker Campaign Fund. All together, and on with the dance! Let's help The Daily Worker Campaign Fund put The Daily Worker across!

What About Red Germany?

The Capitalist Press Will Oppose German Workers As It Opposes American Workers! It Will Train Young Workers To Become Tools Of Armed Intervention, Against The International Red Army!

THE DAILY WORKER

THE FIRST ENGLISH COMMUNIST DAILY IN THE WORLD
Will Fight For

The German Workers

The American Workers

The Young Workers

To Support:
UNIONISM
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HIGH WAGES
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You Do?

What Will
You Give?

Against:
CHILD LABOR
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GIVE A DONATION!

SELL A SHARE!

THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

1009 North State St., Room 214, Chicago, Ill.

Donation to DAILY WORKER Fund

The Daily Worker Campaign Committee,
1009 North State St., Rm 214,
Chicago, Ill.

COMRADES:

I send herewith a donation of \$.....

..... to the Daily Worker Fund.

Name:.....

Address:.....

City:..... State.....

Application for Shares of Preferred Stock

THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
1009 North State Street, Room 214, Chicago, Ill.

Pledge No. Date

For the purpose of establishing a WORKERS DAILY NEWSPAPER the undersigned herewith pays the sum of \$..... which shall be deposited with John J. Ballam, Charles E. Ruthenberg and J. Louis Engdahl, Trustees, at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois; and upon the organization of a corporation to be known as, to wit: THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, the undersigned shall receive as original subscriber shares of Preferred Stock, at five (\$5.00) dollars per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

Name

Address

City